CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A., Raleigh, Invicta, Royal West End, Singer, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete.
Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co; Bombay and Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 228 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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PANCHGANI.

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Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

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		2—8—0

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer:	Tons.
1922		
30th September,	NALDERA *	16,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ‡	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR	8,841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA ‡	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KASMALA ‡	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA	9,097
1223		
6th January..	MOLDAVIA *	15,860
13th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA *	15,825
3rd February,	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	DONGOLA	8,063
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA *	11,089

* Through steamers from Australia have only limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Through steamers from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1922.		
27th October,.	MARGHA	8,258
10th November	MALDA	8,600
24th ,, ..	NEVASA	9,071
8th December	MATIANA	8,600
22nd ,, ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	MANORA	7,888
2nd Februhry-	MANELA	8,303
16th ,, ..	A steamer	....

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About 6th October	NARKUNDA Connects at Colombo with Nankin.
,, 27th ,,	SOUDAN
,, 2nd November	KASHGAR
,, 25th ,,	SICILIA
,, 15th December.	MACEDONIA Connects at Colombo with Nellore.
,, 31st ,,	SOUDAN
1923	
About 12th January.	MOREA Connects at Colombo with Kalyan.
,, 9th February.	NARKUNDA Connects at Colombo with Khyber.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
6th October.	NARKUNDA	16,227
24th November	NALDERA	15,825
15th December	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th January.	MOREA	10,911
9th February.	NARKUNDA	16,227

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Sept. ..	BANKURA	P. Gulf via Karachi.
29th ,, ..	VASNA	Busrah via Karachi.
2nd Oct. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
4th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa-

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1982.

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N.Y.K. LINE.

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons,	Arrival.	Dep.
Kamakata Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,843	30 Sep.	9 Oct
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct	10 Nov
Tamba Maru ..	N. Wada	5,875	11 Nov.	25 Nov

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

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Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Jalaputra" ..	8310	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalavijaya" ..	7250	October 1922.
S. S. "Jalatarang" ..	4287	October 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
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THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,600
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,828,800
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,403

(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.

LONDON:	NEW YORK:
27b, Throgmorton Street,	61, Liberty Street.

PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Nortalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Miseu,

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes. Eubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Darien	Nagasaki	Singapore
Frengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... ,, 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 72,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE: Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ,, 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ,, 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .... ,, 89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCK and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISH 1895.

Capital authorised .... Rs. 100,00,000
Capital issued .... ,, 60,00,000
Capital Subscribed .... ,, 50,00,000
Capital Paid up .... ,, 25,80,130
Reserve Fund .... ,, 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan.	Karachi	Rahon
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted. For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL 5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 3,97,61,500
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 31-3-22 ... 59,82,112/8

HEAD OFFICE.
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES.
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTRY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES upto Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS.—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

every description transacted.

General Banking and exchange business of

E. C. ANDERSON,
General Manager.

BANKING.

BANK BY POST

Rs. 4,647 Will be paid to you at the end of 21 years if you put in Rs. 10 every month regularly for 252 months in our "Prudential" Deposit Account.

BUT IF YOU PAY Rs. 50 A MONTH YOU WILL GET

Rs. 23,370 while you will actually pay Rs. 12,600.

These figures are based on Mathematical calculations and not on "Expected Profits" Expectations may or may not be realised.

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YOU CAN BANK PERSONALLY OR POST, DISTANCE IS NO HINDRANCE

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Interest paid monthly at 6%. Full Particulars Free.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed .... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up .... Rs. 29,90,390
Reserve Fund .... Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshna, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman, Bombay.)
Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Knight (Bombay).
Gunajrao R., Nimbalker, Esq., B.A., (Sub-Subha Baroda State).
Rai Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhaprasad Lashkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarro Vithaldas Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bhaskarrao H. Kantavala, Esq. M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, the Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Naiba Suba, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., (Accountant-General Borada State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rates on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LD

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Calcutta
Baghdad	Colombo
Bahrein	Madras
Basrah	Mosul
Bombay	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 999,844
Reserve Fund .... £ 800,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,156

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-9-0, Big bottle Rs. 3-5-0.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Esq.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

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According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

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Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or	J. C. BOSE, The Chief Agents,
309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.	309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

	Rs.
Total Invested Funds Exceed	54,00,000
Total Claims Paid over	14,00,000
New Business—1921	55,86,500
New Business—Jan. to Aug., 1922 ...	36,32,000

A "National" Policy combines all that is best and latest for Life Assurance Protection. A specimen Policy form is enclosed with every Prospectus which will amply repay perusal.

For forms, Agencies, etc., apply to:

J. A. KIMBER, General Manager.	S. N. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

Messrs. DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD

(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 9/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI ROAD, OPPOSITE TURNER RAOD BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Patonji, the following property will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers on SUNDAY the 1st October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises at Bandra.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those several pieces of land now forming together one piece of land, situate at Palli Road, Bandra, in Taluka Salsette of the Thana District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasureing four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two (4,922) square yards or thereabouts, together with bungalows outhouses and other buildings thereon, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabji Lilauwalla and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba, on or towards the South partly by a footpath or Dhurubund, partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz, partly by the property of Manoel Antone Gonsalves, partly by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhate and partly by Government ground, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Abdur Rehman Makba and partly by Palli Road and on or towards the West partly by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the Dhurubund and beyond that by the property of the said Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said land is registered in the Government Records under the following numbers, namely, Agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4, Survey No. 179, Pot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Survey No. [illegible] Pot No. 4 and Survey No. 227 Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11, and (except the said Agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bears Non-Agricultural Survey Nos. 230, and 230 A and Entry Nos. 480 and 480-D and the said Agricultural Survey No. 227, Pot No. 11 bears entry No. 2035 and the houses standing on the said land are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Nos. 19 and 20.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or the undersigned.

SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Gopaldas Haridas and Co. and on account and at the risk of Rai Saheb Shangidas Jeshiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsidas and Co. at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, the following:—

100 bales Umra Fine Cotton, Delivery Order No. 1935.

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Lakhmidas Madhavji and Co. and on account and at the risk of Rai Saheb Shangidas Jeshiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi at Bhaiya Gulley, Colaba, the following:—

100 bales Umra Fine Cotton, Delivery Order No. 2142.

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

SALE OF 100 BALES UMRA FINE COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi and Co. and on account and at the risk of Rai Saheb Sangidas Jeshiram, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 29th September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the godown of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi and Co. at Bhaiya Gully, Colaba, the following:—

100 bales Umra Fine Cotton, Delivery Order No. 2119.

Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PEARLS AND PRIVATE BUYERS
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND PEARL NOSE RING.

Under instructions from the Comptoir National d'Escompte De Paris (French Bank) and on account and at the risk of the defaulter Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the under mentioned valuable pearls, etc.

1 Pearl Mala of 44 beads.

1 Pearl Nose Ring of 16 beads 2 Diamonds, 2 emerald manies and 1 ruby mani.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on lots being knocked down and the balance will have to be paid and pearls taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, BHENDI BAZAR.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Govindji Kuberdas, the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1920 and made between Govindji Kuberdas of the one part and Mahomedbhai I. M. Rowji of the other part, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 28th September 1922, at the premises the under mentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224 (two hundred and twenty-four) square yards and eighth ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 46, New No. 7384, Old Survey No. 1550, New Survey No. 1025 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Parel Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property of Jamnadas Jekisondas and on or towards the North by the Sweepers Passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 8033 and Street Nos. 188-192.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apllo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADY SETH'S AGIARY ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage an in exercise of Power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th February 1914 and made between Damoder Ramji of the one Part and Bai Lilabai alias Javervahu widow of Gagu Kara of the other part and the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 13th day of July 1917 and the Deed of Further Charge dated the 21st day of July 1917 both made between the said Damodar Ramji of the one part and the Transferee of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 27th day of September 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the Premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house chawl or range and outhouses standing thereon and enclosed on the South North and West sides by a well belonging to the said premises and situate at Dady Seth's Agiary Road in the city of Bombay and without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 649 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59 New No. 547 Old Survey No. 248 New Survey No. 245 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975 and 3976 Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2 and 3 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the said Dady Seth Agiary Road on or towards the South by the Oart of the Portuguese Church of Nos. a Senhora on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashivji and on or towards the East by the property of Parbhudas Kisondas Mody and which Premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and Conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., Attorneys for the transferee at their Office in Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF UMRA FINE COTTON.

By the order of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsi and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sangidas Geshiram Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 27th September 1922 at 4 p.m., (S. T.) at Jamnadas Narsi and Co., State Godown, Colaba, the following:—

100 Bales of Umra Fine Cotton Delivery order No. 1953 marked S. R.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M., (S. T.).
AUTION SALE OF 100 BALES OF UMRA FINE COTTON.

By the order of Messrs. Ramdas Khimji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sangidas Jeshiram Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by public auction on Wednesday the 27th September 1922 as 4-30 u.m. (S. T.) at Gill and Co's. Godown Colaba, the following:—

100 Bales of Umra Fine Cotton Delivery order No. 1947.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35. Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 27th September, 1922, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 59-61 Case No. 51 Girgam Road, Dhobi Talao.

Building Street No. 6 Case No. 34, Kolbhatwadi (Kalbadevi Road.)

Building Street Nos. 462-464, Case No. 146, Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 79A, Case No. 95 Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar.

Building Street No. 156A, Case No. 150 Near Junction of Ripon Road and Souter Street, Agripada.

Building Street, No. 36 Case No. 42, Chamarbag Lane Sopari Bagh Parel.

Auction Sale of Scrap Iron; Old Pipes; Old Wire Ropes; Fumigators; Steel Life Boats; Tail and Shaft; Old Anchors; Old Cable Chain; Windshoot; Empty Barrels; Drums and Tins; Steam Launch (without boiler); Old Linen, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd Oct., 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the undermentioned goods:

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs duty etc. that may be due on goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 27th September, 1922.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY WELL MADE AND WELL FINISHED FURNITURE OF EXQUISITE TASTE AND BEAUTY BY JOHN ROBERTS, WIMBRIDGE AND OTHER KNOWN MAKERS.
SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1922, at Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, Roberts' sideboard, dinner wagon, dumbwaiters, tea tables, silver show and cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs to match, carved blackwood furniture, palm-stand, Roberts very rich tapestry lined sofa and carved chair to match; English designed Rocking chair by Wimbridge, writing table and revolving office chair by Roberts, English safe box, low arm chairs hat stands, carpets. Handsome oval shaped mirror and panelled almirah with special hanging arrangements and box shelves, single mirror door almirah with secret drawers and cabinet cupboard, clothes and gown press, dressing tables, marble top wash tables and toilet set, glassware, English crockery., etc., etc.

The property of late Col. Hilliard and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MYSTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

NOTICE.

The public are heheby informed that the auction sale of remaining unclaimed luggage and parcels will be continued to-day Wednesday the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. at Victoria Terminus G. I. P. Ry.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT HAINES ROAD AND FERGUSON ROAD NEAR WORLEE NAKA.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 27th of September, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Motichand Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Ganeshmal Saremal and Joharmal Sura and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Messrs. Damodar Bhaskar Mantri and Bhagwandas Damodar Mantri, in pursuance of the powers of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of November, 1920, and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable properties at the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure together with tenement standing thereon situate at Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1333 (one thousand, three hundred and thirty-three) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old, No. 19.23 New Nos. 8-2796, New Survey No. 1-A-3156 and the houses standing on the smaller piece assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 1090 (1) Street No. 91 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Dinanath Bhasker Mantri and Kamlakar Dinanath Mantri and partly by the Ferguson Road on or towards the East partly by the Ferguson Road and partly by the property of Viuthoba Narayen Mayekar on or towards the South partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhogwantrao Damodar Mantri on or towards the West partly by the property of Hariram Jagannath and partly by the property of Dinnanath Bhasker Mantri and Kamlakar Dinnanath Mantri.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 111 (one hundred and eleven square yards) or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 17, 39 New No. A-12995, 12835, New Survey No. 1A-3155 which said piece or parcel is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayekar, on or towards the South partly by the property of the said Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswawr Damodar Mantri and Bhagwantra Damodar Mantri and partly by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman on or towards the West partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shri Hanuman and party by the property of Hariram Jagannath on or towards the North by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Moreswar Domadar Mantri and Bhagwawntrao Damodar Mantri.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras tenure together with tenements standing thereon, situate at Haines Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 676 (six hundred and seventy six) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New No. 17089 and New Survey No. 1A-3154 and the sheds standing thereon under G Ward No. 1089 (2) Street No. 95-A and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Vithoba Narayan Mayekar on or towards the North partly by the said charitable property dedicated to Shri Hanuman and partly by the property of Damodar Bhasker Mantri, Khanderao Damodar Mantri, Moreswar Damodar Mantri and Bhagwantrao Damodar Mantri.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras Tenure situate at Ferguson Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 574 (five hundred and seventy-four) square yards or thereabouts being a portion of a larger piece or parcel of land or ground, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay under New No. 17089 and New Survey No. 2,3154 and which smaller piece or ground is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Meghji Kanji on or towards the South by the property of Shambhaji Bhaguji Contractor on or towards the West and North by the charitable property dedicated to Shree Hanuman.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Offices at Nanabhai Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of Bags of Cottonseeds, bags of Linseeds, Bags of Wheat, Bags of Javari, Bags of Tillseed, Bags of rice, Bags of Hirda, Bags of Castorseeds, Bags, of Dall Bags of Toor, Bundles of Gunny bags, Empty wooden casks Bundle of Iron Bars, Tins of Oil, Cases of Bangles, Cases of Telegraph Stores, Cases of slates, Cases of Boats Cask of Alumn, Bales of C. P. Goods, Bales of twines, Bales of Gunnys, Bags of Sweepings, Bags of Sugar, Bags of Sweepings grain etc., etc.

Cash will be required for all lots worth upto Rs. 100 and above that a deposit of 50 per cent will be required; however in special lots if the auctioneer's demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

WHITE AND BLACK MARBLE TILES, SLABS AND BLOCKS

Imported from the
Best Carrera and Belgium Quarries

English plain and embossed tiles of different designs and colours for the walls and floors of Bungalows, Residences, schools, temples, etc.

ALWAYS LARGE STOCK ON HAND
FOR INQUIRIES WRITE TO

H. N. MISTRY & CO.

Old Customs House Road, Circle, BOMBAY.
Tele Address: "SAT SANG"
Telephone No. 5741.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

9-45 TO-NIGHT 9-45

THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith
Through the Ages:

Man—Woman —Marriage

IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9

Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison.

FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
IN THE DRAMA ETERNAL!

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY AT 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director.......................EDWARD BEHR
will give their SECOND
MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3; 2; 1; & 8 annas.

THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LD.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
MITCHELL LEWIS
in
"Faith of the Strong"
The Programme includes the LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

KATOL

THE BEST INSECTICIDE POWDER,
Annas 14 per tin.
A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
Can be had from all Chemists and Druggists.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORY AT NANDED.

Under instructions from the owners Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1922, at 4 p.m (S. T.) at the auction room of Messrs. Bennett and Co., the Ginning and Pressing Factory and land hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION.

FIRST:—All that the Ginning and Pressing Factory at Nanded in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions which contains one full press and a finisher and 52 Platt Bros., Gins with 2 engines and boilers one compound, condensing engine and one H L. pressure pump engine with complete electric installation and a masonry built Tank and other such tanks and a work shop with a manager's Bunglow and Engineer's Quarters and 3 chawls with the piece of land containing by admeasurement, 13 acres or thereabouts and bearing No. and bounded as follows i.e. on or towards the NORTH partly by the Curimbhai Ginning Factory and partly by the Cotton market on or towards the SOUTH partly by the local Police Station and partly by the property of Pilaji Patil on or towards the EAST by the Public Road and on or towards the WEST by the local Police Quarters.

SECONDLY:—ALL THAT piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate in the City of Nanded in the Nanded Talooka, in the territories of H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, containing by admeasurement 1 acre or thereabouts and bearing No. and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the EAST by the office of the local Public Work Department, on or towards the WEST by the public Road on or towards the NORTH by the property of the N J. Gamadia Ginning and Pressing Factory and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Ramnarayen Rampartab.

For further particulars and conditions for sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Company, Attorneys for the owners in their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 395 of 1917 (Umabhai, V/s Manjulabhai) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Friday the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

4 Gold hollow Bangles.
1 Gold Chitang.
1 Gold Kanthi.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay 27th September 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.

Pearl White (Pathe)

THIRD INSTALMENT
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS—EPISODES—OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
EDDI BOLAND COMEDY
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
USUAL PRICES—Rs. 2 to As. 3
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE, BOMBAY.
ON
Wednesday 27th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m (S.T.)
RAKSHASI MAHTWAKANKSHA
Saturday 30th Sept. 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)
AND
Sunday 1st Oct. 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

THE
"NOVELTY" CINEMA

Tram Terminus, Grant Road
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
The celebrated Screen Stars
ELLEIN SEDGWICK
AND
JOE MOORE
IN
"THE WHITE RIDER"

A most sensational drama, with a beautiful Love story and thrills and "Punch" of a Serial
See it and you will like it.
TIMES AND RATES AS USUAL.
Special separate arrangement for Ladies and Families in Balcony seats for As. 12 only.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM
Offers this Week again owing to a special demand of the general public
RAJA
PARIKSHIT
OR
Janmejaya's Serpent Sacrifice
produced by
Star Films Ltd.

The story exhibiting the force of Evil and its consequent death by the hands of the Good bringing into display the MAHATMYA of SHRIMAT BHAGVAT.
Popular Prices & Usual Timings.
See it To-day or during the Week.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharv Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 27th September 1922
(At 8-15 p. m.)
SAUBHADRA
Saturday the 30th September 1922
(3 p. m. At Noon)
DRAUPADI
Sunday the 1st October 1922
(At Noon 3 p.m.
VIDYA HARAN

West-End Cinema

A SOUL-INSPIRING PICTURE.
To-night—This Week!

Woman! The ever-eternal unchangeable, inexplicable Woman! Since the days when the mother of Madonnas—Eve—ruled in Eden, Her Royal Majesty Woman has been the same. This Picture, which we offer to you.

"MADONNAS AND MEN"

7 Reels—is an exquisite charming study of the Gentler Sex right from the days of the Roman Emperors upto the modern times of the Rag-time and Jazz.

"MADONNAS AND MEN"
The Gigantic Masterpiece of the year
The International Screen Magazine in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema.
(New Charney Road).

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m
COMMENCING THIS WEEK
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
"Romance of the Hope Diamond"
Featuring GRACE DARMOND
Being the life-story of MAY YOHE
(LADY FRANCIS HOPE)

A priceless Emerald is stolen from an Idol in a Burmese Pagoda in Mandalay and then follows a mystery story that the human mind cannot unravel until the last. A veritable carnival of thrills and sensations.

SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
SEE THE FIRST THREE EPISODES
They will surprise you.
They will entertain you.
ALSO
The Spot-light Comedian
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
"I DO"
A two-reel merry Matrimonial Mix-Up featuring the Monarch of Merriment.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
A THRILLING RELIGIOUS PLOT OF
MAHABHARAT
KARNA
The Deserted Son of Kunti
IN 7 REELS
Produced by
The National Film Co.
DADAR
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON HOLIDAYS AT 3-30 p. m.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—Two MACHINE MEN for fast double Crown Cylinder Machines. "INDUSTRIES POONA."
A R4989

WANTED.—TAXI DRIVERS on handsome commission. Those who can give security need only apply to Box No. 8562, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5002

WANTED—A competent LINEN CLERK for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 8560, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14444

WANTED.—Three FITTERS and one RIVETER on Rs. 50 to 60 each according to qualifications. Only qualified men need apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates, before 1st proximo. Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District. Central Offices, Poona.
C14401

WANTED—STUDENTS to Master Hindi within 3 months by studying "How to Learn Hindi"." Highly spoken of by "Hindu," "Bombay Chronicle," Swami Shradhanand, Dr. Subramani Iyer. "It is a book one has been seeking," write many. Price Re. 1 (Postage extra. SHA JAVERCHAND & CO., Swadeshi Khadi Bhandar, Chickpett, Bangalore City.
A R4685

WANTED energetic youths, desirous of joining service immediately to see Manager STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., at 259/261. Hornby Road, to learn Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Typewriting by Touch System (Blind or Sight method) at moderate rates. Classes open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m. Also special English classes Morning or Evening. Individual tuition. Success guaranteed. Join early.
A

WANTED—An M.Sc. in Physics or Mathematics on probation for one year for the post of Assistant Professor in D. J. Sind College, Karachi, from 10th November, 1922. Apply with testimonials before 10th October, 1922. Salary Rs. 175—25/2—250 with Provident Fund benefits. S. C. SHAHAM, Principal, D. J. Sind College.
A14421

WANTED.—Two INDIAN LADIES, preferably Maharashtrians well-versed in English and Marathi or Hindi, as Companions to Her Highness the Maharani Holkar of Indore. One of the applicants must at least have passed the Entrance examination; higher University qualifications will be preferred. They should also have an experience of games and in training up children. Those with additional qualifications of Drawing Painting, Needle-work, etc., will be given preference to. For pay and further particulars apply to THE HOUSEHOLD OFFICER, Holkar State, INDORE.
A 14203

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—LAL BUNGALOW at Andheri Gundoli Road, walk ten minutes from station. Apply telephone No. 3836, or Box. No. 8572, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R5033

TO BE LET—BLOCKS with every facility in Moos Building at Grant Road. G. WATOOMAL WASSIAWAL & CO.
C R4965

TO LET—A lock-up MOTOR GARAGE near the Cooperage. Apply Box No. 8568, Advt. Dept. The "Bombay Chronicle"
C R5028

TO BE LET—BLOCK, containing five rooms at Hill Road. Bandra. Apply to M. H. BANATWALLA, 280, Pallagully, Bombay 9.
C R5087

UP-TO-DATE OFFICES—TO LET in Elphinstone Circle, ground floor and third floor. Lift available. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R4898

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Showrooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANALY SHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort
C R4973

TO BE LET—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, residential FLATS and WAREHOUSES, near Dhobitalao and Byculla Club Road. Apply sharp M. K. PALIA, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.
C R5003

BUNGALOW in MATHERAN— New Netarwala's, Near Parsi Gymkhana. FOR SALE. Apply MAHOMEDALI THAVERBHAI LOKHANDWALA, Khokha Bazaar, Bombay, 3.
C R5028

TO BE LET, for vegetarians only—ground and first floor of a newly erected palatial building with electric light at Matunga close to G. I. P. Station. Separate rooms can also be had. Rent moderate. Apply HARDAYAL NEVATIA, 322, Kalbadevi Road or on Spot
C R4804

TO LET.—Newly built GARAGES in Victoria 3rd Cross Lane at moderate rents. Suitable for Byculla and Mazagaon Residents. Please apply personally to BHAWOO KASHINATH AND CO., near Round Temple on Sandhurst Road, off Null Bazaar, or 'phone 1339
C R5015

AVAILABLE—Beautiful FURNISHED ROOMS, everything modern, electricity, bath, excellent location. Rupees 50 and 75 each. Separate entrance. DOCTOR HINMAN American Specialist Girgaon back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R5032

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8098, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A WORKSHOP in running order, equipped with all up-to-date machineries, lathes, drills, roller cutting, punching, threading machines, etc. Furnace and electro-plating apparatus complete, all in excellent condition. Electric power driven. Situated in prominent locality. Apply to CITY MOTOR CAR CO., Lamington Road, opposite Chaupati Post Office, Bombay.
G R5022

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50, Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C12993

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS 9 lbs nett for Rs. 5/4 all charges included, the Chinese eat this delicious fruit as an aphrodisiac. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab.
13434

DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE—Daily, monthly or weekly. Terms very reasonable. Book your order from now for Diwali Holidays. Apply Box No. 8566, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5017

FOR SALE.—4-Seater HUMBER MOTOR CAR. Rs. 1950/- or nearest Offier. Apply A. R. DIAS & BROS., Medows Street, or Grant Road Cross Lane.
J A R8036

CANNOT BE CHEAPER STILL.—A new overland touring 4 fitted with Bosche magnetto and an up-to-date fittings is for sale. Enquiries can be made of Box No. 8565, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5012

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—PLATT BROS. single ROLLER COTTON GINS of four and five bearings with gearings complete: for price kindly write to INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING CO., Pydhonie, Bombay.
K R5035

WANTED.—DYNAMO of 50 lamps 50 C. P. each complete with lamps wiring and necessary fittings and an oil engine to drive the above dynamo either separate or combined communicate sharp R. B. Narsingdas Mohota Wardha.
K R5030

POWER LOOMS AND COLOUR—Power looms of 36" Reed space Brand, New English make, colours of genuine make to be sold at a very low price to clear the lots enquire immediately at THE BOMBAY WEAVING AND DYEING WORKS, 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—GOING cheap, one second-hand "WAYGOOD" D. C. 6 cwt. Lift. Apply The EASTERN ELECTRIC L. & P. Co., Navsari Chambers, Fort.
K R4982

FOR SALE—Rare Opportunity; slight used, complete Saw Mill, containing Horizontal and Vertical Log Saws, Benches, new 18 ins. and 14 ins. Grinding Mills; 1 Electric Motor A. C. 260 B. H. P. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Shandhurst Road, Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand SEMI DIESEL ENGINE, 40, 55, 80, 100, 165 by Sulzer, Nat, Coats. 400 B. H. P. Special Semi Diesel Oil Engine by "Krupp" Berlin, Rs. 40,000, second-hand; oher makers Crude Oil Engines B. H. P. 8/40. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Shandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand Power and hand-looms, Winding, Warping, Finishing, Sizing, Chemical Washers, Dobbies, Jack Guard Dobbies; Folding Machines, etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING CO., Sandhurst Rd., Bombay.
K

FOR SALE—COTTON PRESS by Nasmyth D'Stewart, Jamasji and Cummins, Complete Gin Factories, new and second-hand separate Gins, 5 and 4 bearings; 5 Compound condensing Corless, Expansion Valves Steam Engines, 5 Single Horizontal Engines; Lancashire Boilers by Tincker, Ruston, Marshall 20/30 ft. by 6/7½ ft. by 100/150 lbs. pressure; 2 Portable Steam Engine Boiled, 16 and 20 N.P.H. by Ruston; etc. Apply ASIAN TRADING COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, No. 4 Bombay.
K

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TELEPHONE APPARATUS with wires for any reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 8570, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5038

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WANTED—A second hand BENTLEY'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE BOOK. Latest edition preferred. Apply stating price to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good, Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4902

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—28 feet three sectioned seamless POLES. Apply Box No. 8553, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R4964

ONE REMINGTON TYPEWRITER NO. 10 FOR SALE. Price Rs. 175. Apply to Messrs. J. S. MEHTA & CO., 108, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R5034

RAW LIME STONES FOR SALE at Rs. 15 per Brass delivered free at Ahmednagar Railway Station. Apply L. BOCARRO & Co., Neutral Lines, AHMEDNAGAR.
T R5040

TYPEWRITERS: Fox Portable Typewriters, improved models, complete with carrying case, all up-to-date devices, self-folding, visible, compact, durable, weight 7 lbs, List price Rs. 220. Now offered at a bargain price of Rs. 175 only. Buy early, few left. Also Standard Model (Office Fox) Typewriters, lowest prices. Investigate. Corona Folding Typewriters, latest model, Rs. 207, complete with case. Rebuilt and second-hand Typewriters from Rs. 100 upwards. Best Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

SHIPPING AND CLEARING WORK will be executed at moderate rates. Cargo will be consigned to any Port or Railway Station. Prompt attention will be given to up-country customer Please apply to BHAWANIDAS & SONS. Vadgadi No. 48-58, Bombay.
T R4877

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Remington Portable, New with Case, ...	175
Remington 7, Fine, Rs. 90, Very Bright, ...	125
Sun, Visible, Portable, Back Spacer, ...	110
Royal 5, New Metal Cover and Base Board,	125
Oliver 3, Fine Rs. 110, 5, Brief, B.S.	140
Multiplex Hammond, latest, ...	150
Underwood 5, latest, Rs. 190, Brief, 185, ...	200
Mercedes, Visible, 2 Cols., B. S.	200
Yost 20, Brief, Rs. 200, Dec. Tabulators, ...	225
L. C. Smith & Bros. 8, Brief, Silent	225
Oliver 9, latest, Rs. 190, Policy Size.	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200, 225, ...	290
Remington 10, Brief, latest, 260, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, almost new. Bold Types ...	375
Gujerati Remington 8, Brief, little used, ...	200

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute. Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.

I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.

II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dougall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to

AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 3.
M4774

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per whole Share of Rs. 500, and Rs. 32-8-0 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after Wednesday 27th September, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday 19th September, 1922, to Thursday, 28th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney.
S. D. SAKLATWALLA.
C14170

MINERVA MILLS LTD.

NOTICE OF SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 9th day of August, 1922, a call of Rs. 15 per share, being the Second Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before Monday, the 16th day of October, 1922. at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 17th day of October, 1922, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Second Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 28th September, 1922, and that no applications for transfer of shares should be accepted after the 28th September 1922, unless such applications are accompanied by the Second Call moneys due in respect of such shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1922.
C14029

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1892.

Thirty years—Rupees 61,61,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay will on THURSDAY, the 30th day of November, 1922, pay to the holders of the Debentures of the above Loan all principal moneys and interest then due in respect of such debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said debentures at the office of the said Trustees in Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 30th day of November, 1922, from and after which date interest will cease to run on any of the said debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge their debentures for repayment some time before the 30th November, 1922, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the due date.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1922.
By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
W. R. S. SHARPE,
Secretary.
C C14811

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA "TEMPLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED.
British standard tests and specifications.
Used by
GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
and
Leading Firms in
REINFORCED Concrete Work.

For particulars apply to:—
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE PRAMASHAW MOTOR CAR CO.,

HAVE REMOVED from New Queens Road, Ranchod Bhuvan, to HUGHES ROAD, PRATT'S BUILDING, Next to A. Hyland Ltd from 10th September and have commenced their business in the usual ways:

Customers Patronage Solicited.
R5021

FOUND.

HAVE FOUND a BUNDLE of CURRENCY NOTES, some six months back, lying on the counter near our Cashier. This find was advertised in the "Sanj Vartaman" on 18th and 21st March last, to which no reply was received. The owner is hereby requested to call at our office to claim the packet after identification.

(Sd.) MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents,
The Morarji Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings,
Fort, Bombay, 25th September, 1922.
C14446

NOTICE.

Re: THE VANKANER SRI AMARSINGHJI S. and W. MILLS, LTD.

OUR CLIENT MR. MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY has no connection as director or otherwise howsoever with the above Company.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.
Bombay, 26th September, 1922.
C14450

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned upto 12 noon on THURSDAY. the 26th October, 1922, for supply of Permanent Way Wooden keys for one or three years, commencing 1-4-1923.

Specification and Tender forms can be obtained from the Undersigned, at Mahalaxmi, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5/- per copy.

G. E. R. SIADS,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rly., Mahalaxmi,
Bombay.
TA 14429

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of:—

4. Four 200 Kilo-Watt, 440 volts, D. C. Crompton compound wound Dynamos direct driven by Marshall horizontal Compound Condensing Engines running at a speed of 106 r. p.m.
2. Two Lankashire Boilers 8 ft. 0 in. dia. 30 ft. 0 in. long complete with mounting and superheaters, certified for 160 lbs. pressure per sq. inch. Capacity 6,000 lbs. of water per hour.

Tenders which should be addressed to the DIRECTOR OF ORDNANCE FACTORIES, 6, Esplanade, East, CALCUTTA, and endorsed "Purchase of Electrical Plant" will be opened on the 20th October, 22. The Plant may be seen on application to the Superintendent, Metal and Steel Factory, Lahapore, Nawabgunj.
TA C14381

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Iron and Steel will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of October, 1922.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road, Jacob Circle,
Post Byculla, Bombay.
26th September, 1922.
TA C14445

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIAL FOR BROAD GAUGE WAGON REPAIRS SUCH AS C. I. LABEL BRACKETS, ROOF BLOCKS, WASHERS, LATCHES, SPRINGS OF SIZES, HOOKS AND EYEBOLTS, ETC.

TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the supply of above material for B. G. wagon repairs.

A copy of the tender form showing the quantities required can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders are due to open in the Undersigned's Office by noon on 12th October, 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co.
Controller of Stores Office,
Mahalakshmi, Bombay, 23rd September, 1922.
TA14447

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

WANTED, by the Bombay Millowners' Association, an ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Applicants must have secretarial experience and thorough technical knowledge and practical training in the Cotton Textile Industry, particularly in regard to General Mill organization, as the duties will entail the handling of questions relating to Wages, Labour, Trade Marks and other industrial matters. Holders of degrees B. Sc. Tech. or M. Sc. Tech. preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Three years' Agreement. Apply, with full particulars of previous experience, enclosing testimonials to the CHAIRMAN, BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Graham's Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
C14419

THE SWADESHI OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Swadeshi Oil Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 4th October, 1922, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following resolution will be proposed as a Special Resolution, and a SECOND EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held on MONDAY, 23rd October, 1922, at the same place and hour to confirm the Special Resolution if passed at the first Meeting.

SPECIAL RESOLUTION.

"That in view of the Agents desiring to change the name and style of their firm, the words "Bhikhabhoy Ramchand and Co." be substituted for the words "Chhotalal Bhikhabhoy and Co.", wherever they occur in the Memorandum and Articles of Association as well as in the Agents' Agreement dated 15th October, 1919, and that the Agents' firm be hereafter known as "Messrs. Bhikhabhoy Ramchand and Co."."

By Order of the Board,
CHHOTALAL BHIKHABHOY & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 25th September, 1922.
14438

THE DIVID MILLS CO LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 45 per Share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1922, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on and after WEDNESDAY 27th September, 1922. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 19th September, 1922. to THURSDAY, 28th September, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.
C14169

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of PREMJI UMERSI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant. .... Deceased.

PARMANAND JADOWJI MODI, of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cathedral Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ...... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight Ag., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 13th day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
C14449 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Kanji Moti Lowjiani of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant a merchant temporarily residing at Deolali at the time of his death and having his fixed place of residence at Khadak outside the Fort. Deceased.

PANBAI, widow of Kanji Moti Lowjiani, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant residing at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 18 day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. J. HOWARD
for Registrar
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. PAYNE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLABHAI MAHOMEDALLI SAVLIWALLA, ESUFALLI MAHOMEDALLI SAVLIWALLA and ABDULKARIM MAHOMEDALLI SAVLIWALLA, all of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients. Any person or persons having any claim or right in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or any otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office in Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhusari Moholla, otherwise known as Baloo Sarang Street, without the Fort, in the Town and Island and Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1990 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 124, Street Nos. 96-98 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Abdullatiff Juma, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbhai Abdulhusein, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.

Dated at Bombay this 26th day of September 1922.

Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
HORMUSJI B. PATELL.
Vakil for the Purchasers.
C. 14443.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of VRAJLAL MULCHAND, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, lately a Merchant, residing at Dhobi Talao, without the Fort of Bombay .... Deceased.

CHIMANLAL CHHOTALAL and RAMNIKLAL VADILAL, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Lohar Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
For Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of September, 1922.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
C14440 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1326 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII. r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PUNAMCHAND BAKTAVARMAL, a Firm, doing business in Bombay, at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

HASTEMAL SHERMAL, till lately carrying on business in Bombay in the name and style of Shermal Hastemal at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort .... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 3,504-11-6 together with interest thereon at the rate of As. 10 per cent. per annum from the 1st of Kartak Sud, Samvat 1978 (i.e., 31st October, 1921), till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on Judgment till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 10th day of October, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 1st day of April, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. TIKARAJ KABALYARAJ has agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings No. 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regards there to.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground since redeemed together with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon situate at Harkness Road at Walkeshwar in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,209 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572 New No. 2718 and Old Survey No. 21 and New Survey No. 7255 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal assessment under No. 113 Ward D. No. 3230 and Street No. 2-4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Meherbai widow of Hormusji Cursetji Shroff, on or towards the West by Jetha Doongersey Road on or towards the North by Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jeewandas Kanji.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1922.

PAYNE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C 1442

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant Receiver of the Estate of Haji Dawood Ismail appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 1443 of 1922 (Bai Fatmabai v. Ismail Haji Dawood) has contracted to sell to our client Mr. Noorbhai Jeewanji also of Bombay Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant the undermentioned property.

Pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree in the above suit the said Mr. Ramjanally Ebrahim has been discharged from the office of the Receiver and Mr. Velji Lakhamsey Napoo has been appointed Receiver in the said Suit No. 1443 of 1922 in the place and stead of the said Ramjanally Ebrahim with powers inter alia to adopt carry out and fulfil in his name instead of in the name of the said Ramjanally Ebrahim all agreements either for sale or mortgage of immoveable properties belonging to the estate of the late Haji Dawood Ismail.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground earth the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, outhouses and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder first Row, in the Island of Bombay, on the South side thereof in Mandvi B. District, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards and six-ninths or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue for quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 1246 and 1246, New No. 6989, Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 2690 and which said house and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under Ward No. 10'/1 and Street No. 165/1'/3 and 68-'10 which said piece of ground is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Fourth Row, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of Hybtoola Hyderally, on or towards the North by the said Chinch Bunder first Row and on or towards the South by a passage partly belonging to the premises hereby conveyed partly belonging to the premises of Moorar Moolji which said messuage and premises were formerly are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1922.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C14441

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS BADSHAH BUILDING, SITUATE AT NARAYAN DHRU STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3629 of 1922.

NANDKISHORE HARIDAS .... Plaintiff
versus
KAKA DOSSABHAI HIRACHAND and Others .... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable the High Court, dated 21st September, 1922, in the above suit, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on THURSDAY, the 12th October, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fezendari land containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenements or dwelling houses known as Badshah Building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward Nos. 883 and 921 and Street Nos. 16-22 and 9-13 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2100, all which premises are situate at or on West side of Narayan Dhru Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhru Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hyderally Cassamji and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Sonabai Vishwanathji and partly by Narayan Dhru Cross Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Vanmali Jeewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Co., Attorneys-at-Law, at their Office at 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th September, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 25th.

Months.	To-day's price.
September	12 74+30
Oct.	12 53+29
November	—
December	12 30+29
January	12 23+28
February	—
March	12 15+30
April	—
May	12 01+26
June	—
July	11 84+25
Aug	11 69+26

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 25th,

Futures at New York.	Oct.	20 88
	Dec.	21 18
	Jan.	20 93
	Mar.	21 07

Liverpool, Sept. 25th,

Cotton Del. M.G. G.O.G. Liverpool	Oct.	12 46+22
	Jan.	12 19+24
	Mar.	12 10+15
	May	11 98+23

London, Sept. 25th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9/16 Steady,
Bar Gold	£ 4 13 2 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8 Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Sept. 26.

To-day Reuter reported a drop of 25 points in New York futures, whilst Liverpool is reported to have advanced 22 points. The New York market declined on long liquidation. Owing to somewhat favourable political situation there was considerable buying in the market. The undertone of the American market is good on continued crop deterioration. It appears that the market would advance in the near future unless checked by unfavourable political situation.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F G M G Broach April-May at Rs. 445 and touched Rs 446 on some scattered buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 440 on free selling by Japanese houses and offices. Again on buying by Cutcha Candy brokers the prices advanced to Rs. 442½. The bazar finally closed at Rs 441½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 442½, and declined to Rs. 437½ on selling by Japanese houses and closed at Rs. 438 Fine M G Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 392 and after fluctuating within a range of a rupee and a half declined to Rs. 388½ on Japanese houses and some offices selling. The prices improved to Rs. 391 on buying by Marwari jobbers, which price ruled at 4 p.m. F G M G Bengal December-January was Rs. 329/30 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 26th,

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	438
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	324
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	385 1/2

B. I. E. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26th

		Rs
F. G. Broach	April/May	442
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	331
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	390

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 26th,

Description.	Super Fine	F. Good	Good	Fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	—	—	555	345	335
M. G. Oomra's No 3	485	465	450	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	525	505	400	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	510	490	475	—	—
M. G. Broach	—	—	493	482	470

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 25th Sept 1922.

Cotton	1820	Bs
Wheat	6671	Cwts
Linseed	667	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	
Gingellyseed	857	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	695	"
Castorseed	3097	"
Rice	18790	"
[illegible]	Nil	
[illegible]	2896	
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	256	"
Jowar	948	"
Mattar	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	1220	
Coal	3663	Tons

2 days' total,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 26th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a.	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53	0	0	7	12	0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	51	0	0	7	10	0
Wheat, Karachi Bargie	50	0	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9	8	0	10	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9	12	0	10	4	
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	12	0	13		0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	6	0	12	14	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78	0	0	16	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73	0	0	—		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0	—		
Teelseed Black	65	0	0	—		
Poppyseed, White	13	1	0	14	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0	14	4	0
Mowraseed	7	4	0	7	9	0
Barley	37	0	0	—		
Castorseed	54	0	0	16	0	0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivary	36	0	0	..		
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	7	13	0	—		
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	8	2	6	—		
Linseed, May	13	6	0	—		
Linseed, Sept.	13	11	6	—		
Kapasiya	..	..	..	..		

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Sept. 26th.

	1922-1923 Rs.	1921-1922 Rs.
Receipts for the bi-week from 22nd September to 25th Sept. 1922	7,566	20,724
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 25th Sept. 1922	30,793	1,35,681
Shipment for the bi-week from 22nd Sept. 1922 to 25th Sept. 1922,—Europe	4,723	30,198
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2.829	19,180
Total	7,552	52,.98
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 25th Sept. 1922,—Europe	19,745	40,403
China, Japan and Coast Ports	33,040	91.143
Total	52,785	1,31,546
Afloat in Harbour—Europe	10,289	6,757
" " China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil	2,077

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

Bars gold ready Rs. 27/5/6
Bars gold forward Rs. 27/5/6
Bars gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 27/6/6
Bars silver ready Rs. 93/1/-
Bars silver 1st settlement. Rs. 93/1/-
Bars silver 2nd settlement. Rs. 93/4/-

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 7/16
Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/32
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2
Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 23/32
Bank's buying T T 1/3 9/16
Bank's buying D D 1/3 19/32
Tone of Exchange—Steady market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Fros 368
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fros 388
Bank's buying D D Fros 378
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 169¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D T 164½
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 272
On Singapore
Bank's selling D D Rs. 181
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 353
London gold ready— sh 93-2.
London silver ready d 35-6
London silver forward d 35-4
Tone of silver—quiet—steady, India bought.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange dol. 4.42.
French Exchange Frac. 57.70
Swiss Exchange Frac. 23.70.
Belgium Exchange Frac. 61.20.
Italian Exchange Liras. 104.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 6200.
Prague Exchange Krons. 141.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/12.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 98/-
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78/-
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/2
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

SHARES.

Market ruled strong all round.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS

Imperial 1360, India 109, Central 34 xd, Tata Bank 15/12 and Eastern 72.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 3000, Alliance 320 n, Apollo 67/8, Birla Mills 72/8, By Cotton 1060, By Dyeing 1355, Bradbury 900, Century 735, Cent India 4650, Colaba Land 2135, Coorla 257/8, Crescent 465, Edw Sassoon 412/8, E D Sassoon 4/15, Elphiston 132/8, Fazulbhoy 1250, Gokak 232/8, Ind Bleaching 210, Ind Malwa 617/8, Jamshed Mfg 370, Kastoorchand & 785, Khatao 570, Kohinoor 2245, Luxmi Cotton 5475, Madhavrao Scd 205, Madhowji 420, Mathuradas 700, M Petit 4500n, Meyer Sassoon 265, Morarji 6700, New Great 732, New City 625, Pabani 792/8, Pearls 960, Phoenix 835, Premier 130, Planet 225n, Shapurji 300, Simplex 715, Standard 2430, Swan 1100, Swadeshi 4730, Tata Mill 1080.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 437/8, B Burma 482/8, B Burma N 1 135 pr, Bt Burma Pet 8, B Tramway 115, B Steam 205, Bundi Cement 38/8, Ind Cement 270, Katni Ord 225, Katni Defd 1150, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron Ord 53/12, Tata Iron Defd 212/8, Tata Hydro 780, Tata Oil 45 and Scindia Steam 7/8.

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 26.

Quotations:—
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 90/ per cwt.
Congo-Red Rs. 2/6/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3/ per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4/ per lb.
Auremine Con. Rs. 5/8/0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 5/6 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 7 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 11/12 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Name.	Paid up Amount Rs.	Face Value Rs.	Div. paid	Last Div. Rs	Quotation to-day Rs
Allahabad Bank	100	100	Feb-Aug.	9%	326
Alliance	100	—	Jan-Aug.	7%	290
Baroda	50	100	Jan-July	7%	75
Imperial	500	500	Jan-July	10%	1360
" Contributary	125	"		10	372 8
India	50	100	Jan-July	7%	109
Central	25	50	Feb-Oct.	7%	34 xd
Tata Bank	22 1/2	75	"	as. 8	15/12
Chartered Bank	£5	£5	Apr-Oct.	13/2	£17
Eastern	£5	£10	"	5	72
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	$125	"	£3	£118
Mercantile Bank of India	A £12 1/2	"	"	16s	£38/4
Bank of Morvi	10	25	Feb-Oct	2½%	[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Name.	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Ahmedabad Prantij	500	500	"	11 1/2%	615 xd
Amritsar Patty	100	100	"	8 1/4%	102
Central Provinces	100	100	"	6%	88 xd
Chaparmukh Silghat	100	100	"	3%	56
Dond-Baramati	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2%	63
Khulna Bagirhat.	100	100	"	4%	108
Larkhana	100	100	"	4%	92
Mandhra Bhoa	50	100	Feb Aug.	4 7/8%	48 44
Pachora Jamner	100	100	Feb-Aug.	2 1/2	90
Sara Sirajgunj	50	100	Mar-Sept	4 1/4%	65
Sialkote Narowal	100	100	Apr-Oct.	5%	75 xd
Sindh Light	100	100	Jul.-Jan	4½%	10
Tapti Valley	500	500	Mar-Sept	5 1/2%	585
Upper Sindh Light	100	100	Feb-Aug	—	65

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES,

Name.	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Bundi Portland	10	10	July	3-10	38
Bamankua	5	—	—	—	4
Central mining	10	—	—	22 1/2%	36.2
Indian Cement	250	250	—	20	270
Katni Cement ord.	100	100	"	20	225
" Defd	40	40	"	154 10	1150
Shivrajpur	10	10	"	4-8-0	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Name.	Paid up Rs.	Face Value Rs.	Div. paid	Last Div. Rs	Quotation Rs.
Ah. Advance	500	500	Apr-Oct.	150	3080
Alliance cotton	100	100	"	40	320 n
Appollo	50	50	Feb-Jan.	5	67/8
Birla mills	100	100	Apr-Sept	5	72/8
By. Cotton	500	500	Sep-Dec.	100	1060
By. Dyeing	250	250	Mar-Apr.	72/8	1355
Bradbury	250	250	June-Nov.	100	900
Bombay Industrial	100	100	"	15	72
Century	100	100	Apr-Sep.	40	735
Cent. India	500	500	May-Nov	225	4650
Colaba Land	100	100	March	90	2135
Coorla	100	100	June-Dec.	35	257 8
Crescent	100	100	July-Dec.	35	465
Currimbhoy	250	250		110	—
David	250	250	Apr-Sep.	45	—
Dawn	250	250	Mar-Aug.	80	1100
E. D. Sassoon United	7 1/2	10	Sep	as.8	4 15
Edward Sassoon.	200	200	Mar-Aug.	25	412 8
Elphinstone	100	100	June	16	132 8
Fazulbhoy	250	250	"	124	1250
Framji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	140	[illegible]00
Globe	100	100	Mar-Sep.	[illegible]	[illegible]5
Gokak	100	100	"	15	232 8
Indian Bleaching	100	100	May.	12	210
Indore Malwa	100	100	Aug-Feb	65	617 8
Jamshed Mfg.	250	250	May-Oct	50	370
Kastoorchand	300	300	July-Dec	50	785
Khatao	100	100	Apr-Nov.	35	570
Kilachand mill's	25	25	Aug-Jan.	1 1/2	16/4 xd
Kohinoor	500	500	Mar-Aug.	72/8	2245 xd
Luxmi Cotton	1000	1000	Apr.-Oct.	200	5475
Madhavrao Scindia	100	100	"	28	205
Madhowji	100	100	July-Dec.	30	420
Mathuradas	500	500	May-Nov.	50	700
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	Mar-Sep.	250 400	4580 xd
Meyer Sassoon	100	100	Mar-Aug.	15	265
Morarji	1000	1000	Apr-Nov.	400	6700
New Great	200	200	Mar-Sep.	35	732
New City	100	100	"	35	625
Pabani	250	250	"	90	792/8
Pearls	250	250	July-Dec.	90	960
Phoenix	100	100	Mar-Aug	100	835
Premier	100	100	May	"	130
Planet	100	100	Dec-Aug.	15	225
[illegible] mills	125	125	Aug-Jan.	25	240
[illegible] Cotton	100	100	Apr-Aug.	16	130
Shapurji	102	102	Aug-Sept	32	300
Sholapur	1000	1000	Apr-Oct.	1800	14,000 n
Simplex	250	250	Jan-Dec.	73	715
Standard	500	500	Apr-Sept	130	2430
Swan	250	250	Mar.-Aug	75	1100
"Swadeshi"	500	500	Apr-Oct.	250	4730
Tata Mill	500	500	May-Oct	60	1080
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Apr-Oct.	100	2200 n

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

Name.	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Ahd. Electricity	150	150	"	8 o/o	105
Andhra Valley	1000	1000	"	3	745
Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway	52	62	"	8	115
Tata Hydro	1032	1032	Jan	50	780

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Name.	Paid up	Face Value	Div. paid	Last Div.	Quotation
Alcock	102	128	"	50	437/8
B. Burma T. Corpn	125	125	"	25	482/8
B. Burma N.I.	50	125	"	10	135 pr
By. Flour	500	500	Jan-Aug.	15 o/o	1500
Bt. Burma Pet			Mar-Oct.	as 3	8
By. Steam	250	250	Oct.	Rs. 41/2%	205
Kemp & Co.	200		July.	20	140
Marsh	100		"	13	88
New India Insur.	25	250	"		17/8
Oriental Govt. Life	50	200	April	[illegible]	350
Phillips	40		July	[illegible]	46
Fort Canning	1000		Sept		66
Scindia Steam	20	25	"		7/8
Tata Iron & Steel-Ord	75	75	Sept	4 o/o	53/12
Defd	30	30	Sept	302	212/8
[illegible]	75	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	45
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	155

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO. LD.

The fortieth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Harvey and Sabapathy Co. Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Company's registered office, Lloyd Building, Graham Road, Mr. Ramdas Dossa, presiding.

The directors annual report and the audited balance sheet and the profit and loss account of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1922 stated:—

The Pressing done in the Company's factories during the year under report was 16,601 bales of cotton, against 12,578 bales of cotton, and the ginning done was 9,349 bojas, and 681 candies and 743¼ lbs., against 9,971 bojas and 247 candies and 534½ lbs., last year, respectively. From the profit of Rs. 52,221-1-6, the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 60 per share together with a bonus of Rs. 15 per share, free of income tax, amounting to Rs. 33,750 to be paid to the shareholders and a bonus of Rs. 3,000 to the Staff of the Company and carry forward to the next account Rs. 5,844-6-6, including the provision for the income tax and super tax.

The report was adopted, a dividend of Rs. 60 per share together with a bonus of Rs. 15 per share was declared, Messrs. Shantaram Wishwanath and Pestonji N. Masani were re-elected directors and Messrs. Apaji Amin and Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SCINDHIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

We are asked to state that a meeting of the shareholders of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., was held at the Cinema Precious premises, Lamington Road, on Sunday the 24th instant with a view to consider steps to cancel the liability on the shares.

It was unanimously resolved at the said meeting that a Committee of the following shareholders be appointed with a view to obtain information regarding the management and condition of the company and to carry on negotiations with the Directors in order to get the liability on the shares reduced. The Committee consists of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan, (2) Burjorji Framji Bharucha, (3) Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanavati and (4) Mr. Pruthulal H. Vasavada. It was also resolved that the Committee should acquaint the general body of shareholders about the result of the said negotiations.

COTTON FOR SPINNING.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The only quality of Cotton that is supplied to the public of Bombay by the Congress Committees is 'very coarse i.e., of eight or ten Counts. Many spinners, though they can spin better are compelled to spin course. Especially the Deccani ladies who require a Sari of nine yards length find it most difficult to wear one woven out of such coarse yard. I wonder why the Congress Committees here cannot offer better qualities to the consumers when there are so many mills running regularly in Bombay. I hope the B. P. C. Committee will take in right earnest and shortly remove this inconvenience.—Yours, etc.

V. R. DANGIS.

Byculla,
September 22.

DR LEVY AT BUDDHA SOCIETY.

PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS IN SANSKRIT.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society and at the house of its founder and President, Dr. A. L. Nair, Dr. Silvain Levi of the College de France, Madam Levi and their son were invited to a social gathering on Tuesday evening last. Mr. K. Natarajan occupied the chair.

On behalf of the Buddhist Sangha of Bombay, Mr. G. K. Nariman read an address in Sanskrit to the distinguished scholar. In the address Mr. Nariman referred in some detail to the diverse achievements of the great French scholar whom he unhesitatingly considered as the highest living authority on Buddhism. While some devoted themselves to Pali, others to Sanskrit, some more to both; while students in China investigated Chinese Buddhism and those at Lhassa confined themselves to the Tibetan texts, Dr. Levi scrutinised the religious literature in all the four tongues of Buddhism. For a second time he now visited Nepal and had made certain discoveries which were brilliant beyond doubt. For years the best of learned men in England denied the existence of a Buddhist canon in Sanskrit. A fragment was at last found in Central Asia. It was edited by the late Pischel. Dr. Levi showed the bearing of all fragments on the original word of Buddha. In Nepal with the enthusiastic encouragement of the enlightened Maharaj Dr. Levi had picked up to bits of the Madhyamagama which corresponded with the Pali Majjhima Nikaya a book by Sthifamati, a chapted on the difficult psychological doctrine of Alayavijnance Dr. Levi's most interesting discourse dwelt on the awakening in Nepal, the revival of studies in the Parbatiya Language, and the desirability of deputing an Indian scholar of Buddhism to the country to appreciate what India had neglected and Nepal preserved. It was impossible said Mr. Nariman to estimate the debt the Buddhist world owed to Dr. Levi on account of the translation he had made from the Kuchean, Sodhdian and other languages—the very names of which were unknown thirty years ago.

DR. LEVI'S REPLY.

In reply to the Sanskrit address Dr. Levi, speaking in English, made acknowledgments for the address in a discourse for a long time over the labours in the field of Buddhism. He pointed to the liberality of the Maharaja of Nepal, who and his Durbar were awakened to the importance of a deeper study of Buddhism. The enlightened Maharaja was prepared to start a University and Dr. Levi was requested to arrange a special course of instructions and prepare a scheme for the education of the Nepalese. Dr. Levi could not find words sufficient to thank the Maharaja, who had made his stay in Nepal a most enjoyable one, and the facilities he afforded the Doctor to make some of the finest discoveries in the field of Buddhism. He suggested that a scholar like Mr. Nariman should be deputed from India to make researches in Nepal.

The President, Mr. Natarajan, thanked the distinguished French scholar and a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. Vaidya terminated the brilliant function. Light refreshments were served and those present felt most thankful to Dr. and Mrs. Nair for the most enjoyable evening.

Marseilles.—Eight thousand passengers, mostly bound for North Africa, are held up in Marseilles owing to the strike of seamen against the abolition of the eight-hour day.

Intimation has been received of the death in England on 20th September of Col. Young who was expected to return to India in November as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 26.

S S Rialto, Mordue, Hull.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26.

S S Doriestar, Russell, Borneo.
S S Pundit, Clingan, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Gutenfels for Hamburg.

S S Rialto:—The J F Co's steamer Rialto, 1772 tons, Captain J Mordue, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Doriester:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Doriester, 1576 tons, Captain W T Russell, sailed yesterday from harbour for Borneo, with ballast.

S S Pundit:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Pundit, 3199 tons, Captain J Clingan, sailed yesterday from harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Caledonia for London:—10 tons Indian cassein, Polson Mfg. Co; 502 cwts kardi seed, 201 cwts niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 50 bales hemp, M E Oomrigar; 11 cwts gum tragakanth, A Nimazal and Co; 122 cwts cuttle fish, Esoofali and Co; 10 tons cassein flour, Polson Mfg. Co; 28 bales Persian lamb skins, 5 bales carpets (woollen), Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—5358 cwts kardi seed, Ralli Bros; 250 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, L Ebrahimji; 600 cwts linseed oil cakes, H B McKerrow and Co; 53 bales hemp, R Ramjeewan and Co; 47 bales hemp, 25 bales cotton waste, G Purandas and Co; 15 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal and Co; 87 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—100 bales raw cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Landaas for Dunkirk:—133 bales cotton raw, Langley and Co.

S S Landaas for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 350 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Nagina for Antwerp:—50 bales hemp, G Mawjee; 152 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagina for Marseilles:—6 cwts sandal wood, H Tricumdass and Co.

S S Nagina for Rotterdam via Antwerp:—55 bales cotton raw, 1 case cotton samples, K M Nathoo.

S S St Nazaire for Genoa and Marseilles:—4004 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—62 cwts gum olibanum, M Jaferbhoy; 55 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Java Maru for Hongkong:—750 bales grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 500 bales grey cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 121 cwts red raisins (Manoka), F Virji and Co; 20 cwts Persian angoor, R Monji.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 26.

S S Vasna from Basra, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—2290 bags dry dates, 4 cases empty cylinders, 47 horses, 2 cases photo goods, 36 bundles specie, 5662 baskets wet dates, 1094 bags wheat.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY DABUL.

The members of the Special Committee, appointed by the above Society to promote a Fancy Bazar in aid of its poor have issued a public appeal in the course of which they say: The benevolent work and various useful activities of the Society in feeding and clothing the destitute and poor of this large city without distinction of caste and creed during the last half a century and more, are sufficiently known, and are too numerous to repeat in extenso here. Owing to the unprecedented rise in prices of the necessaries of life, the expenditure of the Society has out-grown its income which is mainly derived from donations and voluntary monthly subscriptions. The proceeds of the Fancy Bazar, if sufficiently large, will yet save this very useful institution from financial embarrassment. We therefore, earnestly appeal to your generosity and count upon your liberal response as in the past so as to make it possible for the Society to carry on uninterruptedly its humane and noble mission towards our "fallen" brethren.

The Fancy Bazar will be opened on the 15th October, the Feast day of its Patroness, the 3rd December and Christmas and New Year days.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Secretary and Treasurer at the Prag Mahal, "C" Block, Top floor, Bombay No. 2.

FOR THROAT AND CHEST.

PEPS STRENGTHEN "THE WEEK SPOT" AND PREVENT COLDS AND CHILLS.

All who are readily susceptible to coughs, colds, chills and throat troubles will find Peps invaluable. Condensed into the novel form of these handy silver-jacketted Peps tablets, are potent essences of unique healing and germicidal character. When Peps tablets dissolve slowly on the tongue, the volatile medicine released in air-like form is instantly carried with the breath down the throat and bronchi into the innermost recesses of the lungs.

Peps heal and strengthen the delicate air-passages and they exterminate germ-trouble like nothing else can. They end the snuffling and sneezing, the wheeziness, soreness and cough, and prevent those dreaded lung ailments, pleurisy and pneumonia. The Peps direct breatheable method of dealing with ailments of the respiratory organs is vastly safer and more effective than dosing the stomach with drug-laden cough-mixtures, or by parching your throat with crude chemical tablets.

Dr. Gordon Stables and other medical authorities highly endorse Peps both as a preventive and remedy for coughs, colds and chills, wheeziness, hoarseness, bronchitis, cold on the chest, early morning cough, infectious colds, sore throat, laryngitis etc. Peps, owing to their purity and freedom from harmful drugs, are specially valuable for weak-chested children, for beneficial old folk and for preachers, singers and public speakers. Carry these silver-wrapped Peps tablets about with you at all times, an occasional Peps in the mouth when travelling, will ward off all trouble from chills and draughts.

Peps are obtainable of chemists and medicine venders everywhere. Every tablet is separately wrapped in silver-foil, and they are sold only in sealed bottles, price Re. 1. Full directions in English and Native languages enclosed.

The Bombay Chronicle Press
IS EQUIPPED WITH UP TO DATE
QUICK-SERVICE AND LABOUR
SAVING MACHINES.
[illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagement.

FRIDAY SEPT. 29.

The Central Provinces Portland Cement Co., Ord. General Meeting, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, 12-30 p.m.

The Indian Automobile Co., Ltd., Ord. Genel Meeting, Mint Road 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

Dussereh holiday: Bank closed.

The s. s. Naldera, with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Poona Races: Seventh Extra Meeting

The s. s. "Delta" with mails of the 14th instant expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

DAILY.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Cinema Majestic, Girgaum: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinema: 6-30; and Chefalo and Palermo at 9-30 p.m.

Empire: 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Empress: 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

West-End Cinema, Charni Road: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road: 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.; Matinees Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3-30 p.m.

Star Cinema: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 30	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	12 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	18 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express*	6 35	23 40
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1st. Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The Mail Steamer "Delta" with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Saturday next.

GANDHI JAYANTI.

On the occasion of the 'Gandhi Jayanti' opportunity was taken to demonstrate the working of three Charkhas for full 24 hours on Tuesday the 26th instant, the Jayanti festivity being celebrated with great eclat. It is proposed to hold a similar demonstration at the same place (residence at Matunga of Mr. Jamnadas Chaturdas Erruuza, 93 Elavia Building, Matunga) on the 2nd proximo when arrangements will be made to bring as many Charkhas to spin as will be possible. Residents of "G" Ward desirous of taking advantage of this opportunity are requested to communicate with Mr. Erruuza with a view to have their names registered before the 30th instant.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations for the 26 seats of the representatives in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from the "D" Ward are here by invited. Candidates should send in their applications duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Committee, to the Girgaum District Congress Committee's office on or before the 30th instant up to 8 p.m. (S. T.). The election will take place on the 8th proximo. The polling box will be kept in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall and polling will continue for six hours from 7-30 to 10-30 in the morning and from 2 to 6 in the evening. Voting papers will be supplied at the polling booth.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya, Bombay, there will be a series of lectures delivered by different speakers at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the institution "Sharada Mandair," Bhai Jiwanji's Lane Thakurdwar, commencing from to-day (Wednesday), in celebration of the annual Shri Saraswati Utsav. The 'first' lecture will be delivered by Mr. Krishnarao Arjun Keluskar at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day on "How to lessen the want of books on scientific and technical subjects in the vernaculars."

The second will be delivered at the same time and place to-morrow (Thursday), by Mr. Madhav Damodar Altekar, the subject being "The Growth of Marathi Literature." The 'third' and last will be delivered at the same time and place on Friday, the 29th instant, by Prof. G. H. Kelkar, on "The Necessity of imparting education through the medium of the Vernaculars." The public are cordially invited to attend.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

PARSI CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held in the Sir J. J. P. B. Institute to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

NAVRATRI PUJA.

His Holiness Brahmasri Paramahamsa Parivirajita Sachithanandha Saraswathi Swamigal of Coartallam is performing Navratri Puja at the residence of Mr. T. K. Rajagopalan, Deputy Accountant General, 80 Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. All Bhaktas are invited to attend.

BOMBAY MUSLIM'S MEETING....

A public meeting of the Bombay Muslims of all shades of opinion will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (B. T.) at the Anjuman-Islam Hall, Hornby Road to congratulate His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha on the brilliant victories of the Turkish Armies, and to consider the present situation concerning the Near East question. All Muslims and sympathisers are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL COLLEGE.

Under the auspices of the Higher Education Extension Series the 5th lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. V. Shrikhande to-day (Wednesday) in connection with the Anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy at 7 p.m. on "The Message of Ram Mohan Roy". Mr. K. Natrajan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

DASSERA SAMMELAN.

Under the auspices of Shri Yadav Gopal Mandal the Dassera Sammelan will be performed at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday next (the 30th instant) at Shri Mangal Harischandralaya, Khetwadi Main Road, when Dr. Raghunath Narayen Yadav will preside.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL S. L. TEMPLE.

The 36th Anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxminarayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Monday (the 2nd proximo) to Monday the 9th idem (both days inclusive) during which period the usual annual fair will be held together with different festivities as mentioned below:—Oct. 2nd (Monday): Worship of the Deties during day time from Oct. 2nd to Oct. 9th every evening Rama Lila, Rasa Lila,—Shree Harikirtan, etc; and on Oct. 7th (Saturday) Fire works.

CENTRAL TEMPERENCE COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the above Committee a meeting of the members of the Pearl Mill Ring. Dept. C. C. Society was held on Saturday last in the Hall of the Currimbhoy Institute. Mr. S. B. Kulkarni Superintendent of the Institute presiding.

The president in his inaugural speech very effectively impressed upon the minds of the audience the evils of drink and the consequent ruin of family happiness especially of the working classes.

TRAMWAY STRIKE.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

The General Secretary of the Tramway Union writes:—

The strike continues. The situation remains unchanged. The Strikers are unable to swallow all that appears in the Company's communique and they take it with a big pinch of salt. Publications of formidable looking statistic might impress the uninitiated but to those who are in the know and 'au courant' with what is happening behind the scenes, these statements appear as ludicrous as they are misleading.

It is no use for the Company to gloat over their alleged success in securing defection in the ranks of the strikers; but as practical men they must face hard facts and show to the public that they are not unjust obstinate, unreasonable, and lacking in any faith in the justice of their attitude by accepting arbitration—the civilised method of settling disputes.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

The Tramway authorities issued the following communique yesterday:—

"To-day 127 cars are running and 1053 men are working.

To-morrow we expect to be able to run a service from the Fort to Grant Road and from the Fort to C. P. Tank. We shall then have a minutes service on Girgaum, Kalbadevi and Market lines which was the usual headway before the strike."

"REPREHENSIBLE."

Seetaram Havi, a bill poster by profession, recounted to a representative of this journal, yesterday, the harassments he was being subjected to at the hands of some of the employees of the Tramways Company during the last few days when he had been out sticking the posters issued by the Tramway Union. Seetaram stated that four or five days ago when he was posting these placards on a public wall near the Byculla Depot of the Company, a clerk of the Company came up from behind and kicked him At the corner of Grant Road, on another occasion, a Tramway Inspector mischievously shook the ladder on which Seetaram was standing while sticking the posters to a wall. He was subjected to similar harassments in Girgaum and other places. Most of the posters, though they belonged to the Union were deliberately torn off from the walls soon after they were posted, by the employees of the Tramway Company.—Seetaram states that when assaulted or troubled in the above mentioned ways he complained to the policemen standing near, but none of them took steps to remonstrate with the assailants.

The management of the Company would do well to instruct their employees not to take the law into their own hands in the above manner.

TAJ STRIKE.

The strikers met at Wellington Mews yesterday evening. After saying their prayers they discussed more fully what a Living wage means: A Living wage is one which enables a well-conducted and thrifty workman to live in reasonable comfort. The Living wage may be (a) a personal wage; that is one which measured by the individual needs of the worker. (b) a family wage or that which suffices to meet the requirements of the workman as the bread winner of the family. One is not prepared to maintain that the wage of the bread winner should in strict justice, be such as would enable him to support a numerous family. The standard or normal family varies in different countries. In England it consists on an average of 6 members. The family wage is variously described. (I) The amount received may be independent of the particular circumstances of a family, such as its size, sickness, losses etc. This is called the 'absolute' family wage. (ii) The wage may be adjusted to the concrete and varying needs of each separate household. This is known as the 'relative' family wage, that is graduated according to the family needs, especially with regard to the number of children. French employers, have now in may towns adopted the plan of paying their workers according both to productivity and to essential human needs by the "sursalaire" or extra wage and they combine together to form a fund from which the extra wage is paid. Every worker gets the single man's minimum wage, but the married worker gets extra-wage according to the number of children. (iii) The 'Collective' wage that is a remuneration which includes income and earnings. The collective wage is meant the total income of the working class family arising from equitable remuneration in the form of weekly earnings periodical bonuses, privileges, such as recreations, the use of rooms, libraries etc., and grants in aid, for example in case of maternity, sickness, special losses. The changing needs of the worker are thus met as they occur. A family wage is due to a man, because he is by nature ordinarily destined to found a family and provide for it. The family wage will be proportioned to the normal size of the family, because this represents the ordinary fertility of nature. The men discussed these principles with reference to their wages in the Taj and the Green. knelt down said their evening prayers and dispersed.

Final in Indian troops section of station hockey tournament was played in Poona on the evening of September 26th and ended after a close and exciting game in win for 79th Carnatic Infantry by two goals to Sappers and Miners one goal.

Clan Mackenzie left Liverpool on the evening of 24th September,

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED THEFT OF RS. 85,000

TWO PERSONS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, (1) Mahomed Khan Ramzan and (2) Ramnath Badri were charged with committing theft in a building of Rs. 85,500 in currency notes belonging to one Ramnath Ramkishan, the complainant, and abetting each other, on the 20th of February 1922.

Mr. Flinan, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Messrs. R. D. Kothare, pleader with Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-Law defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that he came to Bombay occasionally and put up in his Agent's house at Kalbadevi. He knew the two accused. Accused No. 2 was a goldsmith and resided at Kamptee about 300 yeards from his house at Kamptee. Accused No. 2 knew that he was a tobacco merchant. He (accused No. 2) brought accused No. 1 to witness's house at Kamptee as accused No. 1 wanted the agency for the sale of his 'bidis.' Accused No. 2 decribed accused No. 1 as a specialist in tobacoo. That was 10 or 11 months ago. The two accused again came to the complainant on the 17th of February last. At that time, witness was busy about going to Bombay an urgent business and therefore, he could not give them a definite reply. On the 17th of February last, witness received a telegram purporting to be sent by Abdul Karim. At that time, witness did not know who the sender Abdul Karim was. About 10 or 11 months ago, accused No. 2 had introduced him as Abdul Karim. On the 17th February last, witness returned to Kamptee from Nagpur at 7 p.m. Witness's "munim" informed him (the complainant) that a telegram had come for him. Then, a quarter of an hour after, the two accused came. Accused No. 2 said to him that Abdul Karim had sent a telegram to him (the complainant) and said that accused No. 1 had again come for his agency of "bidis." witness said: "I am busy about going to Bombay and I have no time to spend about the matter." Accused No. 2 said to the complainant that accused No. 1 could accompany him to Bombay and that he and the complainant could talk over the matters during the journey. The complainant consented to that. They all left Kamptee at 11 a.m. on the 18th February last. They all travelled in one compartment and arrived in Bombay 7 or 7-30 a.m. on the 19th and went to the firm of his (the complaint's) Agent—Mensukdas Shivnarayan at Kalbadevi. Abdul Karim, Gangaram and Hanumanbaksh came with the complainant to his "pedhi." On Monday, the 20th idem, witness went to see one Abdulla Mahomed from whom witness expected Rs. 25,000. Accused No. 1 came with him. Witness met Ragunath Shet on the road. Abdulla Mahomed paid witness Rs. 25,000. It was in currency notes. He gave him the money in the presence of accused No. 1 and Ragunath Shet. After some time witness returned to his "pedhi." Ragunath Shet barrowed Rs. 1,100 from the complainant out of that Money and the remaining Rs. 14,000 were in his (complainant's) hands. Witness asked Mansukhdass' "munim" to give him Rs. 25,000. He first gave witness Rs. 65,000 and after a couple of hours he gave him Rs. 10,000 more. Witness put Rs. 85,500 in his steel trunk and ketp Rs. 3,500 in his pocket. Accused No. 1, complainant's munim' and his chauffeur were present when witness put the money in his steel thrunk. There was a lock to the trunk, but it was not in order and so he had asked accused No. 1 to buy a new lock for him. He did so. The lock had one key. Witness asked accused No. 1 why it was that the lock had only one key. He said there was only one key. He gave witness that key. At about 10 or 10-30 p.m. witness went off to sleep. Accused No. 1, Gangaram (complainant's chauffeur), Hanumanbuksh and witness slept in the same room. Witness' trunk was in the same room. He had locked it up with the lock which accused No. 1 had purchased for him. In the morning when witness woke up at 5 or 5-30, accused No. 1 was not in the room. He asked his chauffeur to look for him. Witness, then, examined his trunk and the lock was intact but the money (Rs. 85,000). had disappeared. Witness, then, went about the town with his chauffeur to find accused No. 1. Witness did not inform the Police because he did not have the numbers of the notes which had disappeared. Witness sent for Ragunath Shet and informed him of his loss and he informed Abdulla Mahomed also. Witness left Bombay that night for Kolhapur as he wanted to purchase tobacco. He made purchases by Hundi. After 20 or 25 days witness returned to Kamptee. Two or three months after that, the Cantonment Police, Kamptee, sent for him and asked him if a theft of his Rs. 60,000 had been committed. Witness saw only Rs. 60,000, but Rs. 85,000 had been stolen. Witness gave the Police the name and discription of accused No. 1, and then went to Indore, where he saw some men in custody. The next day, he came to Bombay, and went to the Nagpada Police Station. The Police had collected 10 or 12 persons and he was asked to identify them. Witness picked out accused No. 1 who was among those men. The police showed him a "dhoti" which belonged to accused No. 1, who had purchased it in Bombay near Juma Masjid in his presence. Witness was, then, shewn a "paghree" which belonged to accused No. 2, Ramnath.

To the Court, witness said he did not know how the Bombay Police came to know of his theft and how and where they got accused No. 1. Witness suspected that accused No. 1 had stolen his money.

After two or three other witnesses had been examined, His Worship adjourned the case till the 5th proximo.

UNWHOLESOME "GLAXO."

ORDERED FOR DESTRUCTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Nerulkar, Assistant Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality placed C. P. Thakkar, Chemist and Druggist, of Princess Street, and asked for an order under section 417 of the Municipal Act for the destruction of twenty cases of Glaxo containing 846 tins found in his possession being unwholesome and unfit for human consumption.

Dr. Coutinho, Municipal Analyser, said he examined the samples of one tin of Glaxo sent to him from C. P. Thakkar and he found it unfit for human consumption.

Dr. Nerulkar, said on the 19th instant he went to the accused's shop and asked for a sample of a tin of Glaxo for examination. On the same day it was sent to the Municipal Analyser from whom witness received a report stating that it was unfit for human consumption. The next day witness wrote a letter to the accused asking him to hand him over all the stock he had of Glaxo tins for destruction. The accused did not hand over the witness the stock of tins and so the next day witness came to Court for orders.

His Worship suggested that if Mr. Nariman the counsel for defence had a grievance he could take steps against the parties concerned. So far as the Court, was concerned, it had to see whether the food was wholesome or not.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused then put in a written statement stating the circumstances under which he bought the goods from the persons who had bought them from the Surplus Stores and complained that the Municipality as well as the proprietors Messrs. Grindley and Company, should have taken action against the Government Surplus Stores to prevent unwary purchasers from being deceived. He, therefore, pladed guilty if the Court considered them as unwholesome, he would submit to that order.

His Worship in the course of his judgment observed that all that the Court was concerned was whether the tins were or were not fit for human consumption because if they were not fit for consumption, he had no other alternative but to order their destruction. As he (the magistrate) had said 846 tins of Glaxo were unfit for human consumption and so they must be ordered for destruction at the expense of the accused in order to enable the accused to take whatever civil action he might intend to take in future. As regards the charge the accused had paid a fair price for the tins. Under the circumstances, his Worship thought that the ends of justice would be satisfied if the accused was warned and discharged.

ANOTHER CASE.

Before the same Magistrate Dr. Nerulkar placed Damordas P. Menta, manager, Messrs D. H. Jeewandas and Company for possessing 267 tins of Glaxo which were unfit for human consumption. His Worship passed the same order on the accused as he did in the former case.

A PARSI IN TROUBLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector McKelvi charged one Sorabji Rustomji Kapadia with cheating Asphandiar Rustom Irani, a tea-shopkeeper in Gogha Street, in respect of Rs. 235 on the 22nd instant.

Mr. R. B. Parekh, pleader defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that the accused called at the complainant's shop on the 21st instant when he (accused) presented a notice to him and asked him to pay up the money at the Tramway Company's Office saying he would get the bill for the supply of electric lights reduced to a certain amount. The complainant took the money with him and boarded a tram-car at 8-30 a.m. the next day and went to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway, Office at Colaba while the accused rode there on his bicycle. At the foot-path the complainant paid him the money and the accused kept his cycle outside it and went into it but he did not come out of it and the cycle had also disappeared. Witnesses said that the accused had come to the complainant's shop the previous day and had listened to their conversation which was about the reduction in the amount of the bill.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that he was formerly in the Tramway Company's service as a "merte reader." On the 21st instant the complainant did not tell him that he had a heavy bill to pay to the Company. On the next morning he did not at all go to the complainant's shop. It was entirely false if the witness had said so. They wanted to dupe him and had brought a false charge against him. While he was a "metre reader" in the Company's service and had read it, he told the complainant that it was working fast which must have been due to some leakage. He, then, told the complainant that his fan and lights were leaking and required repairs. He repaired them and the complainant paid him for them. He then told the complainant that his bill would be much reduced thereafter. This happened for about two months and the complainant gave him a **"bakshish"** of Rs. 50. The complainant then, requested him to see if he could do something more for him.

After the evidence had been recorded. His Worship charged the accused and ordered him to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300 with one surety.

Further hearing was then, adjourned.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH OF A NEWLY BORN CHILD.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of a newly born male child whose body was found at Mangalwadi, Girgaon, on Monday.

The evidence showed that a Municipal sweeper doing duty in sweeper's passage at Mangalwadi came across a bundle. He opened it when to his horror he found the dead body of a newly born male child with its throat cut. The police being informed the body was removed to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the throat having been cut by a person unknown to the jury.

DOMESTIC JEALOUSY.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Madhuker D Dhanawala (24) who was found lying on the ground in front of a balcony on the third floor of the chawl at Gell Street, Agripada, where he lived (1) Moses J. Kalseker (2) Simon Samuel (3) Samuel Salve and Mathew John who lived on the same chawl as the deceased and who are suspected of having assaulted the deceased on the 7th August last were also present.

Balkrishna P. Avle a fitter, said he lived formerly with the deceased and suspect No. 3 in a room opposite the one occupied by suspect No. 1 and his wife. The deceased often talked with doors open with Serabai wife of the first suspect. On the night of the 7th August the first suspect took the deceased into his room and shut the door. About ten minutes after the deceased came back to his room and told witness that the first suspect had questioned him as to what he meant by the remark he had made that the cinema commenced when the lights were out. He further said that the second and third suspects had charged him with intimacy with Serabai and that he swore and denied the charge. At 12-30 the first suspect took the deceased and witness into his room where the other two suspects and one Charlie were present. Deceased stood at the door. The first suspect again questioned the deceased about his alleged intimacy with Serabai and he pleaded innocence. The second suspect warned the deceased to speak the truth. Deceased stepped back and ran towards the lavatory. The first and third suspect ran after him. Witness then heard the noise of something striking wood. The third suspect said "catch" and abused him. Deceased then cried out "Oh, mother". Witness went down and saw the deceased lying down on the ground.

Serabai, wife of the first suspect, said the deceased was engaged to be married to her sister. The match was arranged by witness and her husand. Deceased used to go to witness' room for conversation. On the 7th August at 11-30 a.m. witness was seated in the passage on a chair and the deceased standing at his door. They had a conversation when the deceased remarked that cinema began when the lights were put out. Witness did not mention this to her husband but some people in the chawl told him. Her husband questioned her about the words and after some hesitation she admitted the deceased having used such words. At 10 p.m. her husband took witness to her sister's house. At 3 a.m. the police took her to the police station where she heard that the deceased was injured. About ten days ago when witness saw the deceased at the hospital. He told her that the third suspect had plugged his mouth and Dada, that is her husband had thrown him down.

Further inquiry was adjourned.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CART.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Monday touching the death of Kassim Jamal (40) a blind beggar.

The evidence showed that the deceased was crossing the road along Grant Road on Sunday last feeling his way with the aid of a stick. Suddenly he got in front of the bullocks of an aerated water cart, which was standing along the road side. His stick accidentally struck one of the bullocks which caused the animal to shy and move. The cart struck Kassim who fell and one of the wheels passed over his left leg. The bullocks were then stopped. Kassim was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died of shock following the injury.

The jury returned the verdict of accidental death.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In reply to the queries put by your "Interested" Correspondent, I have to observe as follows:—

(1) Under Manu's Laws and under any other civilized and benign rule, we have not heard of men being dismissed, or condemned, or collared, or penalised for wearing *White* cap or *Khadi* dress!

(2) Under Todar Mull's Revenue system, though the state did get one-third of the produce, against one fourth and one fifth at present, yet India was not suffering from such famine, starvation, poverty and nudity as at present!

(3) Akbar never massacred unarmed, harmless, and innocent men! There was no Jalianwalla Baug episode during his regime! There was no beating of religious sikhs under his rule!

(4) To ask me whether I would have the present Bureaucratic Rule or the old Mogul Rule, is to ask a vegetarian whether he would have fish or flesh for his diet! And his answer would be definite and direct! He would have neither fish nor flesh: he would have pure vegetables! So is my humble answer:—I want, neither the present Bureaucratic Rule, nor Mogul Rule; I want "Swaraj," pure and simple—as defined by Dadabhai Naoroji, as confirmed by Phirozeshah Mehta, as preached by Lok. Tilak, and as demanded by the great Ghandhiji to-day.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"JOURNAL OF INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interest of a scientific study of Indian Economic problems, you have done a real service by bringing to the notice of the public two very serious defects in the conduct of the "Journal of the Indian Economic Society" in your issues of the 24th and 25th inst. I congratulate your reviewer on the fact that he has not minced matters but has frankly stated the defects which he perceives in the Journal. Lest your readers may believe that the defects belong only to the present number of the Journal, I proceed to give a few more facts in support of the very appropriate remarks of your reviewer.

The irregularity of the Journal has become proverbial. Most of the issues come out three months late; the January number was out in March; the March number was out in June; the June number has been published in September and no one can say when the September number will be published.

Your reviewer points out how by accepting the fictitious official rate of exchange of Rs. 10 to the £. Mr. Deole has underestimated the military expenditure of the current year by about 6 crores. I may add that though the official as well as the actual rate of exchange was Rs. 15 to the £. in 1913-1914, Mr. Deole gives a statistical appendix in which he calculates the military expenditure of India in that year at the ten rupee rate. The value of all the figures in the article and the appendix is thus in the negative direction.

It is not the first time that "Mr. Deole (who is now the Managing Editor) heads the list of the original articles." The March number of the Journal has a very interesting feature in this connection. Two Professors of the Sydenham College find a subordinate place in that number, and Mr. Deole takes upon himself the very gratifying task of contributing the first two articles covering in all 24 pages of the Journal. The first article is written under the pseudo-name of "An Economist." The second bears Mr. Deole's signature. The stuff which formed his oration on the day that the last Budget was discussed in the Society appears as an article called "Indian Budget for 1922-23" by "An Economist" in the March number. Mr. Deole prefers not to sign it, because he has another contribution to give under his signature in the same number. This second article deals with the "Economics of Indian Railways", and takes precedence over another and certainly better article on the same subject by Prof. R. M. Joshi.

I earnestly appeal to the authorities of the Society through your columns to save it from falling into the position of a third rate body. Unless drastic changes in its organisation and management are made, the Society will serve no useful purpose.—Yours, etc.,

"A MEMBER."

Sept. 20.

STRIKER'S RESOLVE TO HOLD ON.

The following Bulletin has been issued by the Labour Association, Jamshedpur:—

The company's notice regarding the resumption of work of the 25th or otherwise 10 percent reduction of pay and its right to refuse reinstatement had no effect whatsoever. The Associated Press message saying: "speakers preaching non-violence were often armed with big lathis" is without foundation. There was a meeting of foremen yesterday in the Association office and they resolved to hold on till their grievances were redressed. Mr. Halder is expected here this evening. Complete strike continues quite peacefully. The men are quite steady and firm.

In view of innumerable British barbarities and her open and actively hostile attitude towards Angora Government, citizens of Ajmer in a mass meeting have appealed to Central Khilafat and Jamiate-Ulamai-Hind to formulate immediate course of action through which the castle of her all such impure intentions and machination may tumble down similar expressions have been made in whole province, stop British atrocities have filled the cup of public toleration. stop heavy days are passing over Mohammedans.

SPORTING NEWS.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

1ST KING'S SHROPSHIRE L. I. VS. A. H. Q. SPORTS CLUB.

Army Headquarters won the toss and elected to play with the backs to the sun. The Headquarters team straight away made a forcible attack thought the ecorts of their left wing made a brilliant run and centred the ball placing it right in front of the Shorpshire goal. The head quarters inside right netted the ball with an accurate low show which Smith the custodian failed to stop. This happened fithin three minutes from the start. The Shropshires retaliated by strenuous efforts to equalise and although they found the headquarters backs fairly easy to pass it was a difficult proposition to get by Blake who stopped shot after hot. The Shropshires were awarded a penalty by which they equalised. At half-time the score stood at one all. The Shropshires pressed hard after play was resumed but without any effect for about 15 minutes when their inside left received a pass from the inside right and gave the visitors the lead. The Shropshires had much the better of the game. Their forward line combined well and Carter the centre half was at the top of his form. Result:—

Shropshire L. I.-3
A. H. Q.-1

1. BATTERY, R. H. A. vs. HIGHLANDERS

For the third time in succession these teams met and resulted in another draw of one goal each. For the first quarter of an hour play was fast. The Camerons seemed to be having bad luck for they were in the Artillery half most of the time. The Artillery defence was splendid both Byrd and Merrick fought hard and this probably accounted for the Camerons being unable to score. On one occasion the Artillery lost a splendid chance when Ettle dribbled the ball more than half the length of the field to within a few yeards of the Scotch goal and had only the custodian to beat. He kicked the ball out of play. Just before half time Ward dribbled the ball, passed the Scotch defence, and scored the first goal of the match. Half time:—R. H. A.—1; Camerons:—0.

After re-start the Scotchmen rained shots at the Artillery goal but Milan maintained his high standard of defence. The outside left of the Camerons played a fine game. Just before the whistle blew for time the Camerons equalised through a penalty kick Extra time was played but without any score. Result:—One all.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Association Football Results:—

Third Division (Southern Section).—Southend United 4, Aberdare Athletic nil.

Scottish League. Aberdeen 3, Celtic 1, Clyde 1, Glasgow Rangers 2, Third Lanark 1, Partick Thistle 1.

WAR GRAVES COMMISSIONERS BURNED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Boulogne.—Four Englishmen attached to the War Graves Commission were motoring to Peronne in the evening, when the car overturned and fell into a canal. The petrol tank apparently exploded and all the occupants of the car were burned to death.

CARPENTIER DEMANDS RETURN FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Paris.—Carpentier in a statement to-day says he stands by the referee's first decision. He declares he was knocked down by Siki's kick on the ankle, but admits he was a bit groggy having made the mistake of under-estimating Siki in the first round, but he would have returned strong if Siki had not used his feet. Carpentier demands a return fight as soon as possible.

COOPERATIVE CERTIFICATE EXAM., 1922.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the above examination:—

FIRST CLASS. (In order of merit.)

Rama Menon V K and Dwivedi B M.

SECOND CLASS.

Anant Narayan K S, Gandhi M H, Krishnamchari V, Nair P R, Chiplunkar B D, Kancharla B J, Mahadevia G G, Bhide R K and Bhat K N.

PASS CLASS.

Alurkar V G, Desai M D, Jaini Thakoredas, Mehta G N,* Patwardhan V R, Taraporewalla G A,* Ambegaonkar J N, Gandar M J, Korah P M, Nayar T K K, Ramasubbein S, Vandayar J K N and Sheik Nizamuddin.

N.B.—Candidates marked with an asterisk will not be considered to have passed until they have submitted their notes to the Institute.

Rama Menon V. K. and Dwivedi B M. are awarded the first and second prizes respectively.

STUDENT BRANCH Y. M. C. A. SOCIAL

The members of the Student Branch, Y. M. C. A. Hostel, held a social in honour of the Secretary of the Branch, Mr. K. E. Verges, on Monday, the 25th September, to congratulate him on his recent elevation to the post of General Secretaryship of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. This is the first time that an Indian has been appointed to this responsible post and as such the preferment is a unique tribute to Mr. Verges' abilities as a capable organiser and efficient administrator. The programme consisted of several musical items which were all fully appreciated by the company. The President, Rev. J. Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, in his concluding speech paid a warm tribute to Mr. Verges' work among the students of Bombay and the vigorous applause which punctuated every period of the speech was a true indication of how strongly Mr. Verges has entrenched himself in the affections of the students of the city.

The Rajasaheb of Amawan has agreed to defray all the expenses of 100 volunteers for a month working at Gaya helping pilgrims during the Pitripaksh mela.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, September 27, 1922.

EASTERN THRACE.

The Kemalists are said to be in an *intransigeant* (uncompromising) mood because they "press for immediate unconditional occupation of Eastern Thrace and also the attendance of Russian representatives at the Conference." We have already had our say on the advisability of not excluding Russia from the peace deliberations. We have now to speak of Eastern Thrace, and why the Turks are pressing now for leave to occupy that province instantly. The fact is that the Greeks have been committing atrocities in Thrace wholesale, not only on the Turkish population but, in a less degree, upon the Bulgars also. These atrocities have been barely noticed in the Press of Europe; but readers of "The Chronicle" will remember the description of them which occurred in the correspondence between Yusuf Kemal Bey and the Allied High Commissioners which we published lately; also, in a letter which we published from Ghalib Kemaly Bey to Mr. Khatri, the fear was expressed that if the said atrocities went on much longer the Muslims—i.e., the majority of the population—would be quite wiped out.

In Thrace the Muslims form—or formed before the Greek occupation—by far the largest element of the population, having a clear majority over all the other elements combined. Next come the Bulgars, after them the Greeks. The Hellenic invaders have therefor been engaged in exterminating the vast majority—the Turks and Bulgars—in order to hand over their possessions to a small minority of Greeks. There is even less excuse for the atrocities committed by the Greek army of occupation in the case of Thrace than in the case of Asia Minor; for in Thrace, there was no armed resistance by the population to enrage the "occupiers" who, let it never be forgotten, were the "mandatories" of the Allied Powers! The Allied Powers failed altogether to restrain the evil conduct of their mandatories. Despite repeated agonised appeals from the unfortunate populations concerned, and from the Governments of Constantinople and Angora, the atrocities went on with undiminished cruelty. When we recollect that Mustafa Kemal Pasha himself is a European Muslim, and that Eastern Thrace is the last refuge of the European Muslims, it is no wonder that he wants to rescue his compatriots in Eastern Thrace without delay. The Greek army must be turned out at once for the sake of humanity; the Allies, he knows, will never turn it out, however bad its conduct; therefor, he asks leave to turn it out himself. At any rate it has to go at once: of that he is determined.

To prolong the Greek occupation is to prolong the martyrdom of Eastern Thrace. We can see no possible excuse for it, save in the cruel calculations of pan-"Christian" fanaticism. Let the Allies at once order the Greek forces out of that Turkish province, or if they cannot do that, let them grant permission to Mustafa Kemal Pasha to eject them neck and crop. They have no business there; for did not Mr. Lloyd George in Jan. 1918, speaking, as he was careful to state, as the mouthpiece not of the Government only but of the English nation "and the Empire as a whole", most solemnly declare that England was not fighting to deprive the Turks of their Capital nor of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace and Asia Minor which are predominantly Turkish in race? Is it really the case that the Turks are uncompromising? Is it not rather that British statesmen have been much too long forgetful of the claims of justice and their country's honour?

FOR WHOSE BENEFIT ?

The Legislative Assembly on Saturday wisely decided by a narrow majority to turn down the proposal of the Government of India to "protect" the Princes against "seditious" attacks in the British Indian Press. If there was any reality about the "Reforms", the Government of India would have taken the defeat in the right spirit and realised the error of their ways. But "autocracy", whose doom has been loudly advertised as having been sounded by the "Reforms", is still supreme and so we are not surprised to learn that the Bill which the Assembly threw out has been certified by the Governor-General and is being introduced into the Council of State to be passed over the head of the Legislative Assembly. This, we are told, is the first time that the Governor-General is resorting to the exceptional powers vested in him under the Government of India Act. The exceptional powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act are themselves a mockery of the Reforms inasmuch as they practically take back with one hand what they give with the other. But the application of these powers in this particular case is as unconstitutional as it is uncalled for. For these powers under the Government of India Act can only be exercised in case of legislative measures the passage which is certified by the Governor-General as "essential for the safety, tranquility or interests of *British* India or any part thereof." It is an outrage against common sense to suggest that a legislative measure, which did not exist before 1910 when the Press Act was passed and which even the Press Laws Committee appointed by the Government of India regarded as unnecessary, can by any stretch of imagination be considered as essential for the "safety, tranquility or interests of *British* India or any part thereof." What "the safety, tranquility or interests of *British* India or any part thereof" have got to do with the "protection" sought to be given to rulers of Indian States which do not form part of British India passes our understanding. But having, for reasons best known to themselves, decided on giving "protection" to the rulers of Indian States, the Government of India, who are, to all intents and purposes, an autocracy, are determined to ignore the decision of the Assembly and carry the Bill through in a high-handed manner. The Bill has now been placed before the Council of State and that subservient body will, as in duty bound, pass it. The Act will, it is true, be laid before both Houses of Parliament for not less than eight days and will not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent. But laying the Act before Parliament is a mere formality. The Government of India might as well as affix copies of the Act on the notice boards of any railway station for all the difference that it would make.

The step taken by Lord Reading in this connection is evidently a reminder to the Legislative Assembly that the "Reforms", being a gift from the British Government, must be worked according to the instructions of the agent of that Government, that is, the Steel Frame, which cannot tolerate any evidence of independent action. The Steel Frame reluctantly agreed to the repeal of the Press Act to win over the Co-operators to its side in its campaign against the Non-Cooperation movement. That object having been gained, the Co-operators, it seems, are to be left to stew in their own juice what time the Steel Frame proceeds, under the guise of "protecting" the Princes and the Police, to protect its own interests as a perpetual trustee of India. Sir William Vincent has added insult to injury by resorting to his characteristic methods of pressure and persuasion in order to browbeat the Assembly into accepting an ignoble surrender. Mr. Rangachariar having moved the adjournment of the House to discuss the action of the Governor-General, the Home Member naively suggested to the members of the Assembly to give him some guarantee about its attitude towards the Bill if reintroduced in the Assembly before he requested the Viceroy to reconsider the matter. After conducting some business the Assembly adjourned for a longer interval than usual to enable the Home Member to consult some members of the House before reporting to the Viceroy its feeling on the Bill. We do not know if Sir William Vincent has been able to extract any guarantee that may serve his purpose. But the whole episode throws a lurid light on the camouflage of the "Reforms." Evidently, the Government are determined to carry the measure through whatever the Assembly might decide.

What is important to note is the scant respect which the "Liberal" Viceroy has paid to public opinion and the Assembly. A Committee appointed by his own Government presided over by the Law Member, of which Sir William Vincent was the dominant figure, unanimously and emphatically decided against any "protection" being given to the Princes. This decision was based on the overwhelming weight of evidence placed before the Committee. And the witnesses were influenced by the all-important considerations that the criticism appearing in the Indian Press had never been of a seditious character but had been entirely in the interests of the States concerned, that not only was there no independent Press in the States but the administration being despotic stifled all criticism emanating from the people and that, therefore, the British Indian Press was the only independent vehicle through which the latter could get their grievances ventilated and redressed. Even those very few witnesses who favoured protection to Princes made the protection of the people of the States a condition precedent. The Government of India endorsed the decision of the Press Laws Committee and Lord Reading in his address to the Chamber of Princes referred to the anomaly of "retaining for the benefit of the members of your Order a measure of law which was thought unnecesary for His Majesty the King." What has happened after this declaration was made to induce the Government to enact an obnoxious measure against which there has been such an overwhelming weight of public opinion? All material evidence on behalf of the Indian Princes was placed before the Press Laws Committee which definitely decided against the giving of protection. Evidently the major portion of the evidence on behalf of the Princes was cast in favour of the Princes. Sir Willian Vincent refers to supplementary material which was not placed before the Pres Laws Committee. What is this supplementary evidence and why was it not placed before the Committee? Who are the Princes who want this "protection"— for we are sure the majority of the Princes do not want it and would like to be saved from the "friends" who are thrusting it on them—and on what ground do they want this "protection"? Why were these material facts not revealed to the Assembly if the Government thought the case made out on behalf of the Princes was so strong as to make them set aside the considered decision of the Press Laws Committee? Is it because the supplementary material is of so flimsy a character that it has to be shrouded in mystery lest its exposure might betray the true nature of the attempt to fetter and crush the Indian Press under the cover of "protecting" the Princes?

Notes of the Day

◆

Moplah Train Tragedy and After.

We are complaicantly advised by a local contemporary to regard the Moplah Train Tragedy as "a lamentable accident", and accept the verdict of the Government of India and be done with it. When the Karachi Troop train tragedy occurred during the war, under infinitely better conditions, we remember what a hue and cry was raised and how officials in high places were ruthlessly sacrificed to placate "public opinion" in India and in England. It may be that in the estimation of our adviser, the Moplah tragedy has not the same merits as the other. But the Government of India stand in an altogether different position, and we regret that in arriving at a decision on the Committee's report they failed to view the tragedy and its consquences with sufficient gravity. Mr. Sarfraz Khan did well in taking up the question once more with the Government of India. But his complaint that the Government of India had treated the tragedy lightly, instead of eliciting a sympathetic response, provoked the retiring Home Member to a bitter attack on the speaker and his supporters and a warm defence of the officers in Malabar. The Legislative Assembly turned a deaf ear to Mr. Sarfraz Khan's appeal "not to be callous to human suffering", and under the influence of Sir William's characteristic outburst and personal vituperation, failed to do justice to itself and ignored considerations of humanity. It is true that Sir William maintained in the Assembly that the Government of India had taken "a just view of the case", and if we may believe him, when have they done otherwise? Sir William clouded the minds of his hearers by importing extraneous matter into the issue and giving a certificate of merit to Mr. Evans and other officials, who were responsible for the tragedy, either directly or indirectly. He told the Assembly that "a large public meeting (!) in Calicut thanked Mr. Evans, Mr. Hitchcock, (the would-be historian of the Malabar tragedy) and other officers for restoring order and saving life and property."

Sir William Vincent's Outburst.

We cannot help recalling in this connection, a statement issued by the Greek Legation at Smyrna on the declaration by Greece of Smyrna as an autonomous state. The statement ran thus:—

> The High Commissioner of Smyrna has notified by Proclamation to the populations of the occupied country the decisions of the Greek Government for the further organisations and administration of Western Asia Minor. It is emphasised in the proclamation that the measures to be put into operation under the Greek Government's decisions are to be applied progressively.
>
> A Mohammedan Delegation under the presidency of the Turkish Mayor of the town Chassan Pasha, as well as representatives of the Greek, Armenian, Jewish, and Circassian elements elected by mass meetings have presented themselves before the High Commissioner, expressing their sentiments of joy and gratitude and praying him to submit the same to the Greek Government. The President of the Ottoman Delegation, the Mayor, Chassan Pasha, presented to the High Commissioner the thanks of the people of Smyrna, and especially of the Moslems, for the new political status for Western Asia Minor!!
>
> The High Commissioner returned thanks in a brief speech, saying among other things, "You are all men of the same country, though religious and political revolutions have divided you from ancient date. Your past sufferings have served as a lesson for the future. I wish especially to remind the Greek delegates that during this period the Greek element has a duty more imperious than any of the others." Immediately after addressing the Moslems the High Commissioner remarked that despite recent rumours inspired by malevolence, he gave the assurance that the Sultan of Constantinople is regarded by him as above all the Caliph of Islam. As such he will conserve his prestige intact as well as the respect which he enjoys in his just title throughout the Islamic world. Similarly, religious ties linking the Caliph to all the Faithful will be maintained!!!

We should certainly like to think it was otherwise in Calicut, where the public, uninfluenced by the fact that there still were Martial Law conditions in operation, declared their thanks to Mr. Evans and his colleagues for their splendid services. Besides thus clouding the issue, Sir William indulged in personal vituperation of certain members because they had the courage to call a spade a spade. The members of the Assembly were apparently too dull to understand that the personal abuse of one member was tantamount to the abuse of others and quietly pocketed the insult without even a protest, and the result of the vote showed that Sir William's speech had produced on their minds the desired effect. So far as the Government are concerned, it may be that the last word has been said on the subject. But the tragedy and its offshoot will continue to rankle in the public mind and leave behind bitter memories, which it is difficult to eradicate.

Hurting Religious Susceptibilities

The tenth of Mohurrum, which commemorates the martyrdom of Imam Hussein, is observed as a day of mourning by all Muslims and particularly Shiah Muslims. The Muslim political prisoners in Lucknow Jail, according to "Hamdam", approached the Jailor for permission for the due observance of the day. This permission was refused. After the revelations that have been made regarding the treatment of political prisoners and the attitude of the higher authorities towards the latter, it is not surprising that the Lucknow Jailor should have acted in the manner he did. We do not think it is the intention of Government that political prisoners should be prevented from the performance of what they regard as their religious obligations. The action of the Lucknow Jailor, if the report of the "Hamdam" is true, is calculated to raise doubt in this regard in the minds of the people. At all events, it has greatly hurt the susceptibilities of Muslims.

Public Meeting of Muslims.

We have great pleasure in announcing that a public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) at the Anjuman-i-Islam hall to consider the Turkish Question. Mr. Fais B. Tyebji will preside. We have no doubt the Muslims of Bombay will collect in their thousands at the meeting and give expression to their view of the question in emphatic and unmistakable terms.

"Worthless" Suggestion.

It was an absurd proposition brought forward by Dr. R. T. Nariman that letters which contained "worthless" suggestions should be disposed of by the Secretary, with the consent of the President. Who is to judge that a suggestion is "worthless"? Experience has taught us that a "worthless" suggestion of to-day becomes a valuable suggestion of to-morrow. It is the inherent right of every citizen to write to the President about his grievances in regard to Municipal matters, and to tamper with this right in the manner suggested is, on the face of it, most undesirable. We do not think it is suggested that the members of our Municipal Corporation are omniscient, or notorious for their zeal for the good of the people. Most of them are there to represent particular classes and monied interests and they they do this work but too well. Once in a way even a "worthless" suggestion might percolate through the Corporation and in the end prove to be a good one. As Mr. Mody said, there was more in the question than was apparent on the surface, and it could not be light-heartedly disposed of by the Corporation.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

◆

SOME SPECIFIC MEASURES O PROTECTION.

VII*

The guiding principle of the protective policy recommended by the Fiscal Commission is contained in para. 97 of the Report. To carry out the scheme as they envisage it, some new institution, like the Tariff Board proposed by them, may be conceded to be indispensable, though opinion must differ seriously as to the constitution and fuctions of that Board. Even while subscribing to the general spirit of para. 97, exception must be taken to the concluding sentence in clause (1) of that section:—

"No industry", they observe, "which does not possess some comparative advantages, will be able to compete with them on equal terms, and, therefore, the natural advantages possessed by an Indian industry should be analysed carefully in order to ensure as far as possible that no industry is protected which will become a permanent burden on the community."

This is just the reverse of what one would normally expect the Tariff Board to do. The function of the Tarriff Board cannot be to discover if any undeserving industry is protected, for the simple reason that hitherto no protection has been intended to be afforded at all. This negative enunciation of the prime function of the Tariff Board might prove serviceable at a remote future date when the country could be judged to have had its fill of protective measures, and was accordingly desirous of retracing its steps. It might meet the requirements of para 117 of the report, wherein the Commission consider the precautions for reducing or withdrawing Protection when circumstances justify such a course. But at the very outset of our endeavours for establishing Protection, such a negative enunciation of the basic principle on which the Tariff Board is to function is bound to be fraught with the gravest mischief. The clear duty of the Tariff Board should be to inquire what industries, being suitable, need protection; how much that protection should be; what form it should best be given in. It should have and must have nothing to do with saying what industries should *not* have protection.

The same reasoning must find exception to para. 102 of the Report.

"Not only in our view are there strong objections as a rule to granting tariff protection to *new industries*, but the grant of such protection is really unnecessary."

This gainsays the fundamental principle of para. 97. An industry may be admittedly suitable and yet be incapable of establishment owing to foreign competition. Its prospects may not be a matter merely of the promoter's imagination, but be capable of conclusive demonstration by the cold logic of accepted facts, and undoctored statistics. Its establishment within the country may even be a matter of national importance. Ship building of the modern type is an instance in point; or the manufacture of modern machinery. It is impossible to accept the Commission's suggestion that an industry of such promise and possibilities should not receive any attention in the redrafted fiscal policy of the country. There may, indeed, be other equally effective means of aiding substantially such an industry; and we would not object to their employment. But we hold that the summary, categoric exclusion of such industries from fiscal or tariff protection is indefensible and injurious. The Tariff Board must be free to recommend such form and measure of protection to any industry that its investigation induces it to consider suitable for such assistance.

The Commission's appreciation of Bounties as a form of Protection may be welcomed whole heartedly, being often more effective than import duties in affording real protection. They opine:—

"If, however, any further state assistance appears to be required in the initial stages, we think that it should as a rule take the form of bounties, or such other forms of assistance as are recommended by the In

(Continued on page 9.)

FISCAL COMMISSION REPORT.

A "POLITICAL" CURE SUGGESTED.

"MANCHESTHR GUARDIAN'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The "Manchester Guardian" alone hitherto comments on the report of the Indian Fiscal Commission. The paper says: "It can now only be a question of time before India embarks on a policy of general protection, the burdens of which will fall firstly on the Indian consumer, but also on the Lancashire cotton trade. We are now powerless to prevent that except by appeals to India's reason or sentiment and there is no immediate prospect of her being influenced by either, but we do not despair of her learning by experience and turning to better ways."

The "Guardian" asserts that protectionism in India is largely a reflection of political discontent and can be cured by political remedies, the chief of which is that Britain should show no sign of faltering in the resolution that India should govern herself to the limits of her own capacity.

CAN INDIA SUPPLANT LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "Manchester Guardian" reverting to the Fiscal Commissioners' report, particularly with regard to its effect on Lancashire cotton trade, concludes by saying that it is impossible that India should supplant Lancashire in finer products for a long time to come, and it is doubtful whether she will ever be able to do so, though slow progressive decline in the Indian demand for foreign textiles will perhaps be inevitable.

"TIMES" COMMENTS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Commenting on the Indian tariff report, the "Times" hopes the Commission's recommendation that no obstacle will be raised to the free inflow of capital will involve differentiation between British and non-British capital. The paper points out the dangers of foreign "penetration" in many quarters before the war, including India, notably wolfram deposits in Burma, and does not comprehend how the inflow of capital and exports of merchandise can be encouraged, while imports are restricted. The Minority report, the "Times" describes, as little more than a political manifesto.

TRYING TO DAMN THE "CHRONICLE!"

WHAT ABOUT "PIONEER?"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

Journalistic enterprise and official secrecy go ill together and it was therefore not in the least surprising to see Sir Edgar Holberton, a member of the Fiscal Commission, whose report was published to-day, getting up in the Council of State and asking a series of interpellations about the articles that have appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" from the pen of a well-known economist exposing the arguments contained in the majority report.

The anxiety of Sir Edgar Holberton to bring to book the writer of the series of articles in "The Chronicle" who dared to expose the majority report of which he was a part author is quite understandable but will he and others of his ilk also show the same amount of enthusiasm when "The Pioneer" or other officially favoured press publishes reports earlier than the authorised time? "The Pioneer" published practically the whole of the Esher Committee's recommendations a few days before the report was out but there was not a whisper of it anywhere. This shows the difference in the angle of vision between the treatment given to Indian owned press and that to the Anglo-Indian or to be more correct Anglo-Foreign Press. The "Statesman" also published the whole of the O'Donnell Circular on the Indianisation of Services by private acquisition.

PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 25.

Commenting on the Fiscal Commission Report the "Madras Mail" says:—The Commission has presented a report expected of it—the report which aims at fostering India's growing industries under the protection of a high tariff wall and only approves of Imperial Preference so far as it benefits India. It is an individualistic report. Some might call it a selfish report, since it places India before the Empire, but none we imagine will be surprised at its tenor. It has fulfilled the hopes of the Assembly.

The "New India" says:—The recommendations of the majority are set right by those of the minority where they are halting and imperfect, and the Legislative Assembly should have no difficulty in agreeing with the minority.

The "Swarajya" considers the report a disappointing document remarking that the Commission's attitude on Imperial Preference is most unsatisfactory.

THE SULTAN DEPOSED?

CROWN PRINCE—THE PROBABLE SUCCESSOR.

NATIONALIST GOVT. TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "Daily News" Constantinople correspondent reports the Grand Vizier and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Interior have resigned indicating the formation of a Nationalist Government and the deposition of the Sultan whose probable successor will be the Crown Prince who is popular with Nationalists.

CONSTANTINOPLE GOVERNMENT

PREPARED TO RESIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Constantinople.—It is reported that the Grand Vizier has notified the Angora Government that the Constantinople Government is prepared to resign in order not to embarrass the Kemalists.

RESURGENCE OF TURKEY.

CREATES A "PROFOUND CHANGE IN HIGH POLITICS."

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The "Daily Telegraph" emphasises the profound change in high politics as the result of the re-establishment of the Turkish Empire in Europe as provided by the Allied agreement. The paper adds that another result is that we are returning to the system of dealing with Turkey by means of the concert of Europe which was accepted as a principle by all British statesmen a quarter of a century before the great war.

STRAITS & CONSTANTINOPLE HEAVILY STRENGTHNED.

NEED OF EARLY EFFECTIVE ACTION.

The following cablegram has been received from Mr. Abdul Qayum Malik, London, by the Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay:—

"London, 23rd September.

"Straits, Constantinople heavily strengthened. Thrace Greek army reorganising to compel Turks accept dictated terms. Peace impossible without real freedom Constantinople, Adrianople. Immediate effective action before too late.—Malik."

APPROACHES TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

RIGHT TO FORTIFY TO BE INSISTED UPON.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Kemalists' attitude as regards the Allied Note is doubtful, but most Constantinople messages point to the belief they will insist on the right to fortify the approaches to Constantinople in any settlement.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

RESOLUTION IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly adopted a resolution declaring that as the system of State regulation existing in many countries was thought in many quarters to encourage traffic in women, the Advisory Committee should be asked by the Council to consider whether pending the abolition of the system it could be agreed that no foreign woman be employed as or carry on the profession of prostitution in any licensed house.

Mrs. Coombe Tennants (Britain) had previously the read report of the Fifth Commission on this question.

Lord Chelmsford (India) and Mrs. Dale (Australia) made short statements the latter pointing out that there was no traffic in women and children in Australia.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS COUNCIL.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The League of Nations Assembly with one dissentient, namely van London (Netherlands), passed the Council's proposal to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Council from four to six on the ground that the increase was necessary to secure representation of different political groups of civilisation.

Van Struyeken, Netherlands delegate contended that the increase would destroy the equilibrium and was contrary to Article IV of the Covenant of the League.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COTTON GOODS

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Messrs. Herrockes announce reduction of price of cotton goods ranging from two and a half to five per cent. notwithstanding, it is stated, the uncertainty as regards supply of raw cotton.

ALLIED PEACE TERMS.

WILL KEMAL PASHA ACCEPT THEM?

TURKS WITHDRAW FROM NEUTRAL ZONE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

New York.—The Allied note on the Near East crisis is generally viewed by the American press as a large concession to the Turkish Nationalists the refusal of which by Kemal Pasha could never be justified before the Court of the World in the opinion of the New York "Times," which declares that if Kemal does not accept the terms "he will set himself down as a fanatic made drunk by success."

The "World" summing up the proposals finds that if Kemal continues to show himself as wise or as well advised as he has been in war, he should accept the terms.

The "Herald," which sees in the probable return of the Turk to Europe, the seeds of another Balkan war, says "Unless the Turk is resolved to indulge the insatiable thirst of his armies for cutting Christian throats in vast multitudes while sacking and burning great cities of commerce, there is no need for him to carry the formal war into Europe."

BRITISH FORCES IN NEAR EAST.

STILL BEING REINFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Despite the improvement in the Near East prospects the reinforcement of British forces continues. Final preparations are being made at Aldershot for the despatch to-morrow of the Third Coldstream Guards, Second Royal Fusiliers and Second Rifle Brigade, which with the Second Grenadiers who have already sailed, will make the brigade. The 'Kinfaun's Castle' sailed on Saturday with a thousand marines. Crowds of unemployed are besieging the Woolwich Arsenal and dockyard where a number of extra men are being engaged.

KEMALISTS WITHDRAW FROM NEUTRAL ZONE

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The entry of the Kemalists' cavalry into the neutral zone is officially confirmed in London. It is stated that the Turks numbered 1,100 and advanced in the direction of Chanak believing that the British had withdrawn. They retired immediately from the zone, however, when informed that the British were still at Chanak.

BRITISH AND KEMALIST COMMANDERS MEET.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Constantinople.—The meeting between General Shuttleworth and the Commander of the Kemalist detachment which entered the neutral zone was very friendly. The latter immediately agreed to withdraw from the zone, declaring that the Kemalists did not desire to go to war with the British Empire.

BRITISH DEMAND FOR KEMALIST WITHDRAWAL.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Constantinople.—Turkish cavalry provided with machineguns have re-entered the neutral zone at Chanak. General Harington has instructed the Angora representative here to request Kemal Pasha to order their withdrawal. He will allow reasonable time for the communication to reach the Turkish Commander, after which the consequences will devolve on the heads of the Kemalists if they persist in their defiance. General Harington controls aeroplanes which can be used for coerceive measures, although at present it is considered that the Turks will not push matters to extremes.

The French High Commissioner is endeavouring to influence Kemal Pasha towards peace.

Cavalry estimated at 2000 sabres and a British mobile column have taken up a position halfway at Frenkeuy to be ready for all eventualities.

TURKISH COMMANDER REQUESTS LONGER TIME.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Constantinople.—The Angora Government's representative here states that inasmuch as Erenkeuy was occupied before the receipt of the Allied note, the Turkish Commander there requests longer than 48 hours to consult his superiors.

GREEK LAMENT.

"ENTENTE'S CAPITULATION TO KEMAL PASHA"

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Athens.—A semi-official statement says that the public opinion and the press are painfully affected by the "Entente's capitulation to Kemal Pasha" and unanimously demand the struggle to end in defence of Thrace, the loss of which would be the beginning of the dismemberment of Greece, apart from the fact that a common Turco-Bulgarian Frontier would constitute a grave danger of Balkan complications.

LEAGUE AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has adopted the Drafting Committee's resolution expressing confidence that the Council of the League without in any way interfering with the negotiations in connection with the proposed Near East Conference, will take any measures opportune and justified by the state of the negotiations in order to meet the unanimous wish of the Assembly for the prompt return of peace.

S. A. UNION GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Pretoria.—The Government's reply to Britain's appeal for support in the Near East expresses the opinion that the position has altered materially for the better and there is no longer need for active intervention by South Africa. The reply declares that the South African Government favours the maintenance of the freedom of the Straits under the League of Nations.

GREEK AND ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

LORD BALFOUR'S APPEAL FOR SUCCOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Geneva.—Speaking before the League of Nations Assemby the Earl of Balfour appealed to the Assembly to succour the Greek and Armenian refugees from Smyrna and Constantinople and announced that the British Government was giving fifty thousand sterling for the purpose.

M. Ador (Switzerland) announced that the International Red Cross Committee on Saturday sent delegates to Smyrna and Brusa to distribute relief and another delegate had gone to Greece to investigate.

Dr. Napsen said the Russian Relief organisation would do its utmost to assist and he announced that the Bulgarian Government was ready to undertake the transport of refugees from Smyrna to a neighbouring island. The Assistant High Commissioner for Russian relief was proceeding to Smyrna to study the situation.

Sir James Allen (New Zealand) moved that the members of the Assembly should immediately bring to the notice of their Governments the request that they send

(Continued on next page).

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY

AN ESSENTIAL OF SWARAJ.

The following appeal, made by Maulana Abdul Bari, and published in "Young India" of March 25th last, will bear repetition to-day, the second day of Gandhi Week:—

"I sincerely advise people to bear their sufferings patiently, using nothing but Khaddar and popularising Charkha; but the most important thing which I emphasised in my last speech, is the maintenance of perfect *unity* between Mussalmans and Hindus, as well as complete harmony between all classes of people. In the absence of this condition all movements will be paralysed. I pray to God to help us to remain united."

ACT OF SELF-STULTIFICATION.

NON-OFFICIALS CRY FOR FORGIVENESS.

EFFECT OF BUREAUCRATIC STICK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The independence which the non-official members of the Legislative Assembly exhibited on Saturday last in respect of the Bill brought forward by Sir William Vincent to protect the Indian Princes against seditious attacks in newspapers has disappeared at the sight of the big stick shown by the bureaucracy and they are now prepared to withdraw, recant and beg their way. In my last night's message I dwelt in great detail upon the manner in which this unnecessary and uncalled-for measure was rightly nipped in the bud despite the unpatriotic attitude of Bihar members, but it was surprising to see that within less than thirty hours a complete change has come about the mentality of the so-called leaders of the Democratic and the National parties which can only be characterised as undignified. Last evening there was an emergent meeting of the Viceroy's Cabinet where the decision of the Assembly rejecting the Bill was discussed in all its aspects and at the evening party given by about eighty members of the Assembly it was rumoured that the Governor-General had decided to exercise his powers under the Government of India Act and had certified that the measure is essential to the interests of British India. A few hours later it was stated that Mr. Rangachari, the spokesman of the Democratic Party would at to-day's meeting of the Assembly move for adjournment of the House to consider the situation created by Lord Reading's decision. The Viceroy in this matter does not appear to have been guided entirely by his own views. On the other hand there are sufficient indications to assert that Whitehall has been forcing his hands in getting the measure pass through the Legislature lest the repeal of the Press Act of 1910 should itself be an empty dream. This summer many Indian Princes have been to England and I understand on reliable authority that these autocrats wrung out of Whitehall a promise that they would be given protection from attacks in the Indian Press. It was in fulfilment of that promise that Lord Reading in his opening speech solemnly advised the Legislature to pass the measure because forsooth by honour and agreements Government were bound to guard the rulers of Indian States.

UNSETTLING SETTLED FACT.

The Bill was brought and at its first reading Government suffered a defeat. This result has unnerved the bureaucracy who have ever since been searching for a way out. The law-making powers of the Governor-General were there and the Executive Council with, I believe, one exception have advised Lord Reading to take recourse to the Government of India Act and so it was announced in the Council of State to-day that the Governor-General had certified the Bill to be essential to British India come what may. In the Lower House the motion for adjournment was made by Mr. Rangachari, let me admit, in all sincerity. But his sincerity has led him to false steps and in his anxiety to help the Government he allowed himself and his party to be fooled and the object foiled. There was absolutely no neeed for the motion for adjournment when once the Assembly has had its definite say thereon. Let the Governor-General use his extraordinary powers and get himself condemned before the Bar of Indian public opinion. The heavens will not fall and the world will not cease to rotate if the question was not reopened. Where was the need of unsettling the settled fact. So far as the Assembly was concerned? But Mr. Rangachari in an unguarded moment let himself off and the result has now been most disastrous to the liberty of the Indian Press.

CRY FOR FORGIVENESS.

Sir William Vincent opposed the motion of Mr. Rangachari on the ground that the Assembly had no powers to discuss the action of the Governor-General, while it could only take notice of the action of the Governor-General in Council. The President summoned to his aid all his knowledge of Parliamentary practice. and attempted to suggest that a way out of the deadlock could be found if the Council of State consents to refer the matter to a joint session of both the Chambers. But Sir Frederick's erudition in Parliamentary procedure was blown to the minds by an over-clever Home Member who placed his index-finger on the Viceroy's certificate and said there could be no joint session unless the certificate was removed and the certificate could be removed only by the Assembly giving a clear undertaking that it would rescind its decision and favourably consider the Bill. Mr. Rangachari on behalf of the Democratic Party and Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari on behalf of the National Party practically cried for forgiveness and promised to reconsider their decision if more facts concerning the necessity for the legislation were placed in the hands of members. This submission of the House led to an informal conference of the leaders of both the parties with the Hon. Sir William Vincent and other Government members. The parties were represented by Dr. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Samarth, Mr. Ginwalla and Mr. Rangachari. It was rumoured at the luncheon interval that the conditions demanded of the non-officials were agreed to and that Sir William Vincent thereupon went to the Viceregal Lodge to confer with the Viceroy. Till late this (Monday) night the Executive Council met and it is not known even at ten, the time of writing this message, as to what has transpired in the Viceregal Lodge.

SELF-STULTIFICATION.

Meanwhile all eyes are turned to the Council of State which after a discussion of the constitutional question agreed to consider the Bill as presented to the Assembly. The Bill before the Upper Chamber will be in the nature of a recommendation from the Viceroy that it be taken into consideration and passed. No doubt a few amendments have been sent in by Prof. Kale and Mr. Khaperde, but what the result of these amendments will be it is not necessary to hint to your readers who know too well what the Council and its utility are. Whatever might be the decision of the Executive, Government or the johukum Chamber one thing is clear. The Legislative Assembly ought not to have stultified itself in the manner it did to-day. That there is absolutely no need for the Bill is unquestioned and unquestionable. That the Bill was brought before the Legislative Assembly in order to carry out the behests of Whitehall goes without saying. That the rulers in Indian States if they want to be rulers deserve no protection is the lesson derived from bitter experience. Why, then, perpetuate a system which has been unanimously condemned by the Press Act Committee? This is the question which no Indian patriot can attempt to answer and that is the question which the Assembly sought to answer to-day by rejecting the motion. Verily it was a case of those coming to scoff remaining to pray.

"PROTECTION TO PRINCES!"

KASHMIR DARBAR'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

MR. DAS ASKED TO GIVE UNDERTAKING OR RETURN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MURREE, Sept. 23.

On the 20th instant, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kashmir State, called at the dak bungalow of Murree, and asked Mr. Das to sign a declaration to the effect that the object of his visit was the recoupment of health and that he would not take part in politics, directly or indirectly. Mr. Das declined giving the undertaking in writing. The party which consisted of Mr. C. R. Das, Mrs. C. R. Das, Justice P. R. Das (Judge, High Court, Patna), Mrs. P. R. Das, Mr. Sudhir Roy (son-in-law of Mr. C. R. Das), and Mrs. Roy, was allowed to proceed to Baramula.

At Baramula, Mr. C. R. Das was detained, and on the 21st an order was served asking him to leave the territories of the State, unless he gave an undertaking in writing.

Mr. Das again declined and elected to return. Justice Das and the party also declined to proceed further and the whole party returned. Mr. C. R. Das is suffering from high fever and was obliged to break his journey at Domel.

Justice Das and Mrs. Das are at Murree. The rest are expected to reach Murree to-day.

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

The following is a copy of the order served on Mr. C. R. Das by the Kashmir authorities:—"Confidential, Srinagar, Kashmir, 20th Sept. 1922, No. 3356.

By the command of His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, I am directed to inform you that you are welcome to visit Kashmir on condition that you sign the attached declaration. I am to add that if you refuse to do so you will not be permitted to remain within the territories of the State.

(Sd.) Jagatram, Foreign Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir."

DECLARATION.

Declaration. (attached). "I hereby declare that the object of my visit to Kashmir is the recoupment of my health. I undertake to make no speeches and to take no part in politics directly or indirectly during my stay within the territories of His Highness the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir."

SITUATION AT MULTAN

HAKIMJI OPTIMISTIC RE. HINDU-MOSLEM ENTENTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

Interviewed by the "Tribune" representative, Hakim Ajmal Khan, who [illegible] recently from [illegible] he was very [illegible] goodwill would be restored between the two communities at Multan. The visit of Congress leaders was sure to bear good results and, to a certain extent, it had already done. Hakim Sahib further said that Congress leaders had under contemplation, the question of compensation to sufferers and said that both Pandit Malaviya and himself would be shortly returning to Multan.

MR. S. IYENGAR ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

Prof. Ruchie Ram Sahni, Secretary of the Guru-ka-bagh Enquiry Committee has received a telegram from Pandit Motilal Nehru stating that Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Ex-Advocate General of Madras has accepted the chairmanship of the Guru-ka-bagh Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee. He arrives at Amritsar on October 1st, by the Bombay mail.

Mr. S. E. Stokes and Mr. Taqi are already in Amritsar.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

LOCAL BOARD BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

A useful contribution to the debate on the Local Board Bill was made to-day when Mr. Phalajani resuming his yesterday's half-finished speech went on to discuss the chapter on taxation as inserted in the present Bill. He said, he was doubtful whether requisite funds for compulsory education in case it was introduced in rural areas would be collected by the District Local Boards without meeting with considerable difficulties. The area in which the collection of additional taxes was to be made extended over hundreds of villages and the speaker thought that no agencies were there to make the collection an easy task. The cost of collection, he feared, would go quite out of proper proportions. He therefore, put it before the House whether it would not be desirable that Government should bear the costs of collection.

After making some minor comments over the chapter of franchise, the speaker passed on to the disputed question of communal representation and declared himself as personally against it. In certain cases where the principle of communal representation was accepted independence of character was done away with The principle of communal representation further in the opinion of the speaker, had an evil effect of inducing the members thus elected to confine their attention to their community alone to the entire exclusion of other communities. The speaker came from Sind and as far as that province was concerned Mr. Pahiljani, suggested mixed constituencies in preference to communal representation. He further told the House that communal representation which at present prevailed in the municipalities of Sindh had been enforced on them by the Commissioner of that province even though the Bombay Government had declared itself against that system.

Mr. Modi in a brief speech pleaded for more powers, adequate resources and greater independence for the Taluka Boards.

Mr. Hulkoli characterised the Bill as completely unsatisfactory. In certain provisos the whole machinery introduced to collect revenues was cumbrous. The control of higher authorities instead of being relaxed was increased. Such a policy would certainly hamper the progress of local self-government. In respect to communal representation the speaker was inclined to oppose it. His argument being that no distinction at all existed in the rural areas between Mahomedans and non-Mahomedans. Communal representation was an unhappy feature of the Bill taken as a whole.

The Hon. the Finance Member who spoke next related his Sind experiences to the Council and laid it down as a fact that communal representation had done most in the way of bringing about harmony amongst all communities in Sind.

PROVISION OF REVENUE.

Mr. Trivedi demanded a fixed part of the revenue from Government without which the powers conferred on Local Boards were as good as nothing. Functions and powers without the provision of revenue was an impossible situation. Where from is the money to come? asked Mr. Trivedi, who in conclusion vehemently characterized the present Bill as a mockery and an insult to the House unless the Government promised to give a fixed revenue. The Local Government added Mr. Trivedi should even fight with the Imperial Government in case the latter came in its way of allotting a fixed revenue to the Local Boards.

Mr. Findlay Shirras rising at this stage informed the House that such a system asked for by Mr. Trivedi did not exist in the United Kingdom.

Other speakers followed including Messrs. Patel, Ramanbhai and Haveliwalla as sufficient time had been allowed for a full debate.

MINISTERS' REPLY.

The President called upon the Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla to reply to the various criticisms. Introduction of important principles had always been proceeded with only after the Local Boards were consulted. There was, therefore, no reason for anybody to complain that the Local Boards were ignored in the framing of the present Bill. Replying to Mr. Trivedi the Minister said those who claimed for powers must undertake the responsibility for funds also. As for the inadequacy of powers complained of the speaker, pleaded his inability to confer further powers on the Local Boards as he was restricted in the matter by rules laid down by the Imperial Government. He dismissed the demand for a fixed revenue as it would land Government into an impracticable position for even municipalities would come forth and ask for a similar fixed revenue Coming to taxation the speaker said that he was surprised at the proposal made by certain members to levy a cess on franchise, for these same members were crying for prohibition. These two were obviously incompatible positions. The speaker then passed on to communal representation and at the start informed the House that the Bombay Government had got the question thoroughly investigated by the Pratt Committee which had arrived at the conclusion that Mahomedans should be given communal representation. He asked the critics to note that he was asking for communal representation for Mahomedans in rural areas only and not in big cities like Bombay. Bombay was a cosmopolitan city and the Parsis there although a minority were an educated minority. This was not the case with the Mahomedans who were to be found in rural areas in considerable number and who were not at all educated. Nomination said the Minister, was admitted to be bad by some frank members but still supposing it was resorted to in the present case the Minister continued, it was impracticable that Mahomedan interests would always be safeguarded for the element of nomination was to cover only one-fourth or one-fifth of the total strength of a Local Board and there are enough numbers of minorities such as Indian Christians, Lingayats and the Depressed Classes, to allow the Mahomedan minority to secure its due representation. Thus, said the Minister, nomination, besides being a bad method, may be also said to be impracticable for the present purpose. The Minister further explaining his stand said that he fully sympathised with all other minorities but the reason for his distinguishing between minorities and minorities was that other minorities unlike the Mahomedan one were not to be found in large numbers everywhere. In conclusion he advised the critics of communal representation to first set their own house in order and then go forth with preaching. The Bill was then put to vote and the House with only one dissentient voice passed the first reading of the Bill.

CONTROL OF COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla next introduced the Select Committee's report of the Bill to provide for the regulation and control of transactions in cotton in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill number 13 of 1922). Messrs. Gulam Hussein Kassim and D. P. Desai have attached two separate minutes of dissent to the Select Committee's report. Debate on the second reading of this Bill was opened by Mr. Salgar who opposed the second reading as the Bill in his opinion was injurious to the interests of agriculturists. Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai and Mr. Findlay Shirras followed with brief speeches when the House rose for the day.

INTERPELLATIONS IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Bombay Legislative Council last week:—

CONFERENCE OF LIBERALS.

Mr. V. R. Gupte (Poona City): (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if the Indian members of the Executive Council took part in the proceedings of the recent conference of Liberals held in Bombay early in May last with the express consent of the Government?

(b) If not, is it intended to extend the same latitude to all Government servants without distinction?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad: (a) Individual Members of the Executive Council are bound by the accepted principle of joint responsibility.

(b) The question does not arise.

AYURVEDIC MEDICINES.

Mr. V. R. Gupte. Will the Government be pleased to state if a member of the Indian Medical Service has been placed on special duty for the purpose of investigating the possibilities of the Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine, as promised in the last September session of the Council?

The Hon. Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: No.

"MINIMUM FORCE" AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

AN OFFICIAL'S DESCRIPTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 25.

In the Court of Nawab Aslam Hayat Khan, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar, Shaikh Zahurdin, Tahsildar of Ajnala, in whose jurisdiction Guru-ka-Bagh lies, was for five hours under cross-examination by Raizada Bhagatram, counsel for Baba Kehrsingh. Witness said trees were cut for the first time on August 9. He received two reports of occurrence which he sent on to the Deputy Commissioner. Witness received no reply from Deputy Commissioner nor had any talk with him. As a magistrate, witness took no special action in the matter. Witness was present at the time of Amavas fair at Guru-ka-Bagh as usual. He had received no special instructions on the particular occasion.

On 23rd or 24th August, Mr. Jenkins, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Macpherson, Superintendent of Police, motored to Guru-ka-Bagh in the same car The latter did make arrests inside Gurudwara. Witness did not know if the arrests were under section 107 C.P.C. Statements of the accused were recorded. Witness could not say if the arrests were for cutting trees. Witness was told that the men arrested were persons who ordered others to cut wood. Arrests were made under orders of Mr. Jenkins. Witness, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Macpherson saw 10 or 11 Akalis cutting down a tree that day, quite close to where witness was seated in the garden. The Akalis were arrested while cutting the tree which was not felled.

Mr. Dunnett returned from leave on August 24 or 25. Asked whether with Mr. Dunnett's return the method of dealing with those who went to cut down trees changed, witness admitted that it did change. Mr. Dunnett went to Guru-ka-Bagh on return from Simla on 24th or 25th. After Mr. Dunnett's visit some arrests did take place. These were not in connection with the cutting of wood but the bringing of Granth Sahib into the garden.

Asked what was the nature of the change, witness said the Akalis were prevented from going to Guru-ka-Bagh by use of minimum force. (Laughter in the Court.). On Mr. Dunnett's return, orders were given not to make arrests but to stop by use of force. Asked whether the force witness saw applied was really minimum, witness replied that that was the answer he got whenever he enquired and what he actually saw, he was told, was the minimum of force. Pressed further witness admitted that people were administered a beating. In some cases blood flowed. Asked whenever witness thought the beating was excessive was whether he told that the force used was the minimum, witness replied that it was not so. Whenever witness thought it necessary he asked police why such treatment was meted out, witness got a reply that it was minimum force

MORE ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26.

Akalis were arrested last night at Guru-ka-Bagh while trying to enter the Mahant's land to chop wood. They alleged that the sixth and seventh batches were kicked by police when arresting the former.

Batches of Akalis, recently arrested in connection with the Guru-ka-Bagh affair, are being tried here. One of the batches was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of rupees 25.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

VOTES AGAINST ENTRY INTO COUNCIL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTOOR, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Unnava Lakshmibayamma, President-elect of Andhra Ladies Conference, with Brahmajosyula Lakshminarasamma Ladi, a worker of 65, arrived here yesterday and was accorded a splendid reception. She was profusely garlanded at Tirupati and Chittoor. Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana, President-elect of the Provincial Conference with Madabhushi Narasimbachari, his colleague in jail, arrived here by the morning passenger from Guntur. The reception committee and delegates greeted him at the railway station with "Bhajan" parties and profusely garlanded and loudly cheered him. He and his wife Mrs. Lakshmibayamma with Narasimhachari were taken in procession through the principal streets of the town. Reserve police paraded the streets yesterday.

The president, Mr. Unnava Lakshminarayana and Mr. Gampalagudem, minor Rajah, were tremendously cheered as they entered the pandal. The Conference began yesterday at 2-30 p.m. Prayers were said and national songs were recited by batches of boys and girls. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Rangasamiayyangar delivered his welcome address in which he expressed himself against entry in councils as being demoralising. The President, in his address, favoured Council entry and pleaded that untouchability though important should not be given unnecessary prominence but we should solve the economic problem of the Depressed classes before removing untouchability. He pointed the impracticability of boycott of courts by lawyers and parties at present.

Messages of regret for their inability to attend were received from the officiating president, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Salem Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. Atamakuri Govindachary, (a model Andhra patriot who refused to give security but has recently been released unconditionally from Cuddalore gaol) and others.

MAHATMA CONGRATULATED.

The Provincial Conference reassembled yesterday evening. Resolutions commending Mahatma Gandhi's exemplary self-sacrifice and lofty ideals of Truth and Non-violence, expressing deep sorrow at the demise of Babu Motilal Ghosh and Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon were moved from the chair and passed. Resolutions congratulating the veteran Andhra leader, Desabhakta Konda Venkatappah and other patriotic Andhras, including Pandit Duvvuri Subbamma, lady Congress worker sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, were passed unanimously.

Resolutions congratulating the brave Akalis for showing exemplary self-restraint and scoring an unqualified victory for Non-violence, resolutions exhorting people to work out the items in the Constructive Programme, including untouchability, with greater vigour, and a resolution advising Hindi propaganda on a larger scale, were passed unanimously.

Srijut Kasinachuni Nageswarrao moved a resolution congratulating Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha and his armies on their victroy and condemning the attitude of enmity of Britain towards Turkey and her partiality towards Greece and emphatically expressing the opinion that in case Britain chose to quarrel with Turkey Indians of all castes and creeds should show sympathy with Turkey and refuse every kind of help to the British. Dr. Nazir Ahmed of Tadepalligudem seconded and the resolution was passed unanimously amidst loud shouts and vociferous cheering.

Srijut Gadecherla Harisarvottaamarao moved a resolution on the Constructive Programme. Heated discussion centred round it and the opposition party observed that the Bardoli and Delhi resolutions gave a death-blow to the enthusiasm of the country. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, seconded the resolution. Mr. Chella Seshagirirao, supporting said that the Khilafat question was being settled by the Turks themselves and the Punjab question by the brave Akalis themselves, as unnlike two years ago the Punjabis are not crawling on their bellies but are actually turning their left cheek when the right was beaten in the present struggle.

Mr. Madduri Annapurniah, Editor, "Congress," supported, saying that there was no scope for differences of opinion on the constructive programme.

Madabhushi Narasimha-chary of Guntur explained the Bardoli-Delhi resolutions and supported the resolution Messrs. N. Subbarayan and Alvar opposed the resolution vehemently as they felt it killed the enthusiasm. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, only four voting against. The Subjects Committee decided by an overwhelming majority that the boycott of Legislative Councils is the underlying principle of Non-Cooperation, that the resolutions on this at Calcutta and Nagpur should be reaffirmed and that reopening that question now involves an admission of defeat on our part which is contrary to truth.

The Conference reassembles at 8 a.m., to-day and takes up the question of council entry and civil disobedience.

The Khaddi exhibition is very grand. Unique laced Khaddar sarees, silk Khadder dhoties and sarees made of fine hand-spun yarn of more than 150 counts are exhibited from Bontalakoduru and Rayapudi villages in Ganjam and Krishna respectively. Various kinds of coloured and striped sarees, dhoties, shirting cloth, excellent shawls, and Khaddar baniyans are exhibited.

The Ladies' Conference was attended by fifty delegates and two hundred visitors.

DISCSSION ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

CHITTOOR, Sept. 25.

The Provincial Conference re-assembled to-day 8 a.m. The chief feature of the proceedings was the discussion on the important questions of Council Entry and Civil Disobedience. The first resolution said that the boycott of Councils was an essential basis of the fundamental theory of our movement, that the suggestion of change implied defeat, though it was not true that the opinions of those who say that they can non-cooperate from within the Councils are impracticable and improper and that the Conference re-affirmed the Nagpur and Ahmedabad resolutions. The opponents argued in favour of entry on the ground that they could embarrass Government and that they could prevent legislation, which was now done with the help of psuedo representatives.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamaiah gave an effective reply to critics. He said it would be a disgrace for them who had been arguing against the poison of Councils to go to electors and preach for elections.

The resolution was passed by a large majority.

Kumararajah of Gumpalgudem moved a resolution demanding the inauguration of a sort of Civil Disobedience by the middle of the next month. He referred to recent experiences in Guntur and to the non-violent struggle carried on by Akalis and said that non-violent atmosphere necessary was in existence. These happenings had as much relation to the question of starting Civil Disobedience as the Chari Chaura massacres had to the suspension of the Bardoli campaign. He also said that the Gaya Congress would pass the resolution like this.

There was a lengthy and heated discussion. The amendments proposed said that no action should be taken in a hurry. Some speakers counselled patience and emphasised the need for the fulfilment of the constructive programme before anyone could think of aggressive activities. An impressive speech was made by Mr. Lakshmibayamma. Dr. Pattabhi Sitharamaiya spoke against the original resolution and proposed an amendment. He was against immediate action In conclusion an amendment that the discussion should close and that the details of the discussion should be submitted to the Provincial Committee for action was passed by a majority. The Conference adjourned till the evening.

KHADDAR BANK FOR ANDHRA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTOOR, Sept. 26.

The Conference resumed its sitting last evening at 2 o'clock. A resolution proposing the formation of a Khaddar Co-operative bank with a capital of ten lakhs in Andhra before the end of October was passed. Another resolution proposing the boycott of local boards and municipalities was unanimously passed. Resolutions expressing sorrow for the demise of Mr. Kopalli Ganumantarao, Principal, Andhra Jativa Kalasala, and appealing for funds for the Hanumantarayu Memorial Fund were unanimously passed. Rs. 50,000 have already been subscribed and 3,000 more were subscribed in the Conference. The Conference was invited to Madras for the next year's sessions.

The Conference which was a great success closed to-day.

MESSRS PATEL AND PRAKASAM AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 26.

Messrs. V. J. Patel and T. Prakasam arrived here yesterday when they were taken through the city in procession. In the afternoon they held the Workers' Conference, where the question of civil disobedience was discussed. At night Mr. Patel addressed a large public meeting on the Guru-ka-Bagh affair and the Multan riots deprecating the breach in the Hindu-Muslim Unity. He criticised the Premier's recent speech on the Civil Service question and the "steel-frame" theory. He assured the audience that Non-co-operation could not be dead so long as there kindled in the nation's breast a spark of freedom which one day was sure to flare up into a blaze

INTER-UNIVERSITY DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 26.

Under the auspices of the Allahabad University Hindu Association, of which the Maharaja of Benares is patron and Sir Claude De La Fosse, President, the All-India Inter-University Hindi Debate, open to all universities, will be held at Allahabad, subject of the discussion being "Nationalism is more conducive to the welfare of humanity than internationalism."

Prizes will take the form of a sliver challenge cup presented by Rai Bahadur Kanhipalal, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh besides other prizes.

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor of Bihar and Orissa is going to Bombay for a day, arriving there on the 4th October.

It is understood Sir Ali Imam has refused the Additional Judgeship of the Patna High Court. He has resumed his practice.

Hon. Sachidananda Sinha is going on a short trip to Solon to spend the Puja holidays.

It is understood that Right Hon'ble Earl Winterton will spend a few days at Darjeeling as a guest of His Excellency the Governor, arriving there on October 10th.

The order on Mr. Malik Lal Khan, the President elect of the Sialkot Conference demanding security under section 10- Criminal P. C. was issued on the ground that in a public meeting Mr. Khan made a statement about the burning of the 'Quran' which was calculated to promote enmity between the Mussalman public and the Mussalman members of police force.

Referring to the accident at Bagalia the District Traffic Superintendent wires:—The line was cleared for through passage of trains at 17 hours on September 24th.—(A. P.)

TURKISH VICTORY.

REJOICINGS IN ADEN.

"Abdulla" writes as follows from Aden under date 15th September:—

Yesterday was a day of rejoicing in Aden over the victory of Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and a big procession of about eight thousand souls or so was organised. The Indian Mohamedan merchants were the authors of this procession which was joined by Arab merchants, Hindus and Banias. Considering the small population of Aden you will admit the number as sufficiently large. After the procession according to pre-arrangements a meeting took place where tea and mineral waters were abundantly distributed. Some speeches were made briefly accounting Kemal's achievements and afterwards with thanksgivings and prayers to God for the success of the Liberator of Islam the meeting was terminated late at night. The chief characteristic of the meeting as well as procession was the interest taken by the Hindus and Banias side by side with their Mohamedan brethren and this seems to be an unique event in the history of Aden so far the Indians here as a whole are concerned. The Arabs too were no less enthusiastic.

FRENCH SUPPORT TO TURKISH CAUSE.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S FELICITATIONS.

Bombay, 26th September, 1922.

At a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on the 25th instant, the following resolution was passed and the President of the meeting was authorised to cable it to (1) President, French Republic, Paris, (2) Monsieur Poincare, Paris, (3) The Editor, "Le Temps", Paris, and (4) Lord Hardinge, British Embassy, Paris:—

"Bombay Provincial Committee of Indian National Congress offers hearty congratulations to French Government and people for generous support given to the cause of Turkish Nationalists which is the cause of all Asia at this moment. *Vive la France.*"

LABOUR SUPPORT TO TURKISH CAUSE.

B. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The following cablegram has been sent to (1) The Secretary, Labour Party, London, (2) The Editor, "Daily Herald", London, and (3) Mr. B. G. Horniman, London, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Bombay Provincial Committee of Indian National Congress offers sincere thanks and hearty congratulations to the Labour Party for their noble efforts to prevent Britain engaging in unjust war against Turkish Nationalists. The cause of Turkish independence is the cause of Asia. All India wishes success to British Labour next elections."

ANGORA FUND.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S VIEW.

Mr. Altafurrahman wires from Lucknow:—

Moulana Abdul Bari is pained and surprised at the insinuations of a tussle between him and Seth Chhotani. I am authorised to state that he had never any adverse talk with Mian Chhotani about the fund nor is there any difference of any sort between him and Mr. Khatri or the Mian Seth.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY THANKED.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S CABLE.

The following has been sent to the Secretary Labour Party, London, by the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

Indian Muslims view with gratitude the efforts of the Labour Party to save the world from another disastrous war. Hope you will support Kemalist demands and save the honour of England and the Engish Nation. If England pursues a wrong policy at this juncture serious trouble in India is unavoidable. In order to avoid terrible disaster kindly bring all possible pressure to bear on the British Cabinet for an immediate change in the pro-Greek policy which has shaken the very foundation of the British Empire in the East.

PRAYERS AT JUMA MASJID.

His Excellency Jenab Ala Allamah Mahmood Beg Tarzee attended Friday prayers on last Friday in the Juma Mosque, Bombay. About twenty thousand Muslims were present. After prayers were over, special prayers were offered for the complete victory of Khilafatul Muslimin Commander of the Fithful His Imperial Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and Mujahidin of Angora, and for the welfare of Amanul Millat wddin His Majesty Ghazi Amir Amanullah Khan, Ruler of the Independent Kingdom of Afghanistan.

After the prayers Seth Khatri introduced His Excellency Allamah Mahmood Beg Tarzee Afghan Ambassador at Paris and His Excellency Ghulam Siddiq Khan Afghan Ambassador at Berlin to the audience in brief but expressive words. The Khatib of the Juma Mosque garlanded them on behalf of Bombay Muslims. His Excellency replying in Persian said that the honour done to him by the Bombay Muslims was in fact from all Muslims of India. In his eyes the garland presented to him was of the highest value, being a token from his brother Muslims. He prayed that all Muslims of the world may keep fast to the rope of God and unitedly render every service to Islam. Seth Khatri translated his speech in Urdu. The ceremony ended with loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" and "Zindabad Afghanistan".

Thier Excellencies sailed by s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind with their staff on Saturday the 23rd instant. Several prominent citizens of Bombay went to the Ballard Pier to bid farewell to them. Mr. Khatri garlanded them on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee and all prayed for their long life and prosperity.

Khilafat Volunteers did splendidly well on both occasions.

ALLIED PEACE TE

(Continued from previous page.)

immediate adequate contribution to Dr. Nansen's relief work. Sir James Allen stated that the New Zealand would guarantee a thousand sterling. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Earl of Balfour then appealed to Persia which, he said, had remained neutral to the events in the East and had always supported the cause of humanity during the deliberations of the League, to act as intermediary between the Turkish authorities and the Relief organisation.

The Persian delegate said Persia was deeply touched by the evidence of the confidence shown her and would undertake to act as intermediary.

RE-ENTRY OF VENIZELOS.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Athens.—In addition to the military preparations to retain East Thrace it has apparently been decided in principle to utilise Venizelos on the diplomatic side.

THE EXODUS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Constantinople.—Lady Harrington and the wives of sixteen superior officers have departed. The remaining officers' wives will leave to-day in accordance with the standing War Office orders. Ten thousand Greeks are frantically applying for passports.

PROTEST AGAINST PARTIALITY TO GREEKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VIRAMGAM, Sept. 26.

At a largely attended meeting of the citizens of Viramgam, a resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting held that the presence of British warships in the Aegean sea hindered the Turks from realising the fruits of victory and therefore the meeting condemned the partiality towards the Greeks shown by the British Cabinet. A mass meeting of the citizens of Hardoi, held on the 24th instant, also passed a similar resolution and also another congratulating the Akalis on their stand for religious liberty.

REPARATION PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Paris.—Germany has handed over bonds for 47 million gold marks maturing in February 1923 and for 49 million gold marks maturing in March 1923 payable to Belgium's order through the Bank of England and guaranteed by the Reichsbank.

NO SCRAPPING OF U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

TILL NAVAL TREATY IS RATIFIED.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Washington.—The Navy Secretary, Mr. Denby, announces that no battleships will be scrapped until France and Italy have ratified the naval treaty. It is felt that the Near East situation might lead to some signatories changing their plans as regards scrapping.

CABLE ITEMS

Royal Dutch Shell, Standard and other financial interests connected with Russian oil properties have concluded a meeting in Paris, at which it was decided to pursue a common line towards the Soviet Government, thus ruling out the possibility of the Bolsheviks setting off some competitors against others. The price of petrol is being reduced by five pence half-penny per gallon grade one.

Paris.—A charabanc of holiday makers while crossing a bridge at Belluno overturned and eight people were drowned and 24 injured.

The City of Nagpur specially equipped for the Indo-British service will leave Liverpool for Colombo and Calcutta on November 10th.

An Allahabad message of the 26th instant says, the death took place here suddenly of heart failure of Mr. Sital Prasad Ghosh, one of the leading advocates of the High Court. (A.P.)

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer on Calcutta was one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence and demand bill one shilling three and nine-sixteenth pence on the 26th instant.

RAOF BEY CREATED A PASHA.

The latest news received by the Central Khilafat Committee from Angora shows that His Excellency Raoof Bey, formerly Captain of Hamidia and now Grand Vazier, National Assembly has been given the title of Pasha.

CABLE TO ROME.

The following has been cabled from the Central Khilafat Committee to His Excellency Djelaluddin Arif Bey, Angora Representative at Rome:—"Idian Muslims observed [illegible] tions rejoicing over Turkish victories [illegible] cularly the Smyrna conquest on 17th. [illegible] mosques, houses, streets throughout India [illegible] big demonstrations and prayed for [illegible] complete vicory. Burmese and [illegible] participated. Congratulatory [illegible] received from all parts of India [illegible] Details published in Central [illegible] Khilafat Volunteers corps offers [illegible] gratulations."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NO WAY OUT OF IMPASSE.

EMBARGO ON WHEAT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

A heavy list of business appeared on the Order Paper when the Legislative Assembly resumed its sittings this morning. The attendance was very thin particularly on the non-official benches. Replying to a series of oral questions by Mr. Harichandrai Vishandas, Mr. Hullah said the question of removal of embargo on wheat etc. was new under the consideration of the Government of India. Rains had so far been plentiful except in southern Bombay, Southern Hyderabad and parts of Madras Presidency and when questioned as to whether the time had not yet come when Government's promise to remove the embargo should be fulfilled, Mr. Hullah assured that his promise held good but reminded the House that September had not yet passed.

Mr. Rangachariar moved for the adjournment of the House to consider the proposed action of the Governor General who, in exercise of the powers reserved to him under section 67 (B) of the Government of India Act, certified the introduction in the Council of State of the Bill regarding Prevention of Dissemination of Sedition against Indian Princes which the Assembly had thrown out on Saturday.

Sir William Vincent said the action objected to was taken by the Governor-General in exercise of his statutory powers and the House could make no recommendation to the Governor-General on the subject. He therefore considered the motion for adjournment out of order.

Mr. Rangachariar contended that his motion was not meant to the Govern-General in Council but merely to discuss the matter which was of great public interest and thereby to arrest, if possible the introduction to-morrow in the Upper Chamber of the Bill.

JOINT CONFERENCE.

Sir William Vincent observed that Government was as anxious to avoid the use of emergency powers as anybody else. He therefore suggested that if it was possible to bring the Bill again before the House he should get some guarantee from the House about its attitude before he requested the Viceroy to reconsider the matter.

The President upheld the Home Member's objection and ruled out of order the motion for adjournment as under the rules a matter which did not concern the Governor-General in Council and related entirely to the discretion of the Governor-General could not be discussed by the House. He wanted however to inform the Assembly that the only possible way of meeting the crisis that had arisen and to bring the Bill again before the Assembly was by holding a joint conference of equal number of members of the two chambers.

HOME MEMBER WANTS GUARANTEE.

Sir William Vincent said as long as the Viceroy's certificate was not removed there was no possibility of the Bill again coming before the Assembly and before the Viceroy removed the certificate he would naturally want to know what attitude the Assembly would take if the Bill came before it again. He therefore wanted some guarantee about the opinion of the House before suggesting the course which would make a joint conference of the two chambers possible. He reminded the House that the crisis was of its own making.

Mr. Rangachariar speaking on behalf of the Democratic Party and Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari voicing the feeling of the National Party pointed out that the view the Assembly would take of the Bill would depend on the nature of the material placed before them to justify the proposed Bill. Beyond this they could give no guarantee.

Mr. Kamat and Mr. Samarth also observed that a joint conference was the only feasible course and it might be that in the conference it may be possible to find a way out of the difficulty.

Sir William Vincent requested the chair to adjourn early to-day so as to enable him to further consult leading members of the House before conveying to the Viceroy the feeling of the Assembly.

SIMLA SESSION.

Mr .Harchandrai next raised informally the question of abandoning altogether the Simla Sessions because the cold and wet weather of this year had had a bad effect on the health of the members and suggested two sessions in October and November, and February and March in Delhi.

Sir William Vincent said naturally when such a question was brought forward without notice, Government could not be expected to give its considered view. He was sure that if the House took the view of Mr. Harchandrai it would have ample opportunity of saying so in Delhi.

The House then proceeded to the business of the day set down on the agenda paper.

The House agreed to appoint a joint committee of nine members on Indian Mines Bill which amends and consolidates the law relating to regulation and inspection of mines.

Sir William Vincent moved the final reading of the Bill amending the Indian Penal Code so as to give effect to the resolutions of the Indian Legislature regarding the suppression of white slave traffic.

Mr. Agnihotri moved that in view of some objectionable provisions of the bill particularly the low age limit it should be referred to a select committee for examination.

The Home Member thought there was no real necessity for a select committee but by a majority of one, the voting being thirty-five against thirty-fourfi the Assembly adopted the motion of Mr. Agnihotri.

The Bill amending the Criminal Tribes Act was passed without discussion in the form in which it emerged from the Select Committee.

POLICE BILL ACCEPTED.

The House next concurred in the amendment of the Police Bill made by the Council of State. Sir William Vincent pointed out that Government had gone to the furthest possible limit to meet the wishes of the House and that the Bill as it emerged from the Upper Chamber made it clear that *bona fide* actions for promoting the welfare of a member of the police force would not be penalised, that no court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this Act and that no offence under this Act shall be triable summarily.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Mr. Burdon next introduced the Bill to give effect in British India to the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armaments. An act enabling effect to be given to the treaty has been passed by the British Parliament, but, as India is not included in that act, it is necessary for the Indian Legislature to pass separate legislation for British India. The object of this bill, therefore, is to give effect to the provisions of the treaty, so far as British India is concerned, by restricting, subject to certain limitations and conditions, building of vessels of war and altering, arming or equipping of any ship so as to adapt her for use as a vessel of war.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Bakshi Sohan Lal asked leave of the House for a select committee on his bill which proposed to raise the age of consent in the case of girls from twelve to fourteen years, thus under this bill any intercourse with a girl whether married or unmarried before the age of fourteen would be penalised.

Sir William Vincent said the bill had received mixed reception but Government thought that it was in advance of the time and its provisions were more drastic than those in England where intercourse with a girl under the age of thirteen was heavily punished, as a case of rape and intercourse between age of thirteen and sixteen was treated as misdemenour and was less severely dealt with. Under this bill however the heavy sentence was to be inflicted upto the age of fourteen. Government's greater objection was to the inclusion of married women in the bill. He therefore informed the mover that Government could support his bill only subject to two conditions; firstly, that it did not include married girls, and secondly the offence of intercourse between the age of twelve and fourteen in the case of unmarried girls should be less severely penalised than that under twelve years.

Mr. Allan strongly supported the bill and gave a harrowing account of the mortality of mothers due to early marriage. In a generation, he said, India lost 3,200,000 mothers. He asked the House to imagine the space the tombs of these mothers would occupy and asked whether India was not losing more mothers in a generation than the chief combatants lost men in the great war. The condition was indeed pitiable. Although he did not like agitation and had enough of it, in this case of social reform if an agitation was set on foot by any section he would say "Agitate and be damned." (Applause.)

Mr. Subramanyam opposed the bill and asked the house to look to the facts presented by the social customs and not to high sounding theories.

Mr. Amjad Ali thought that if the bill was passed all husbands would have to go to jail. (Laughter).

Sir William Vincent intimated that the mover had agreed to accept the limitations proposed by him on behalf of Government.

But when the motion for select committee was put to the House it was rejected by 41 to 29.

The house agreed on the motion of Mr. Innes to the nomination of five members to serve on the joint committee on the bill restricting transport of cotton under certain circumstances.

At this stage the House was adjourned for one and a half hours, the President remarking that more than the usual length of the interval was given to enable the Home Member to consult some members of the House before reporting to the Viceroy the feeling of the house on the Press Bill.

VICEROY REJECTS ASSEMBLY'S REQUEST.

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Sir William Vincent announced with regret soon after the Assembly met this morning that efforts for a satisfactory solution of the *impasse* on the Press Bill had failed. This announcement was made in response to the President's request to let the House know as to how the position stood regarding the Bill. Sir William Vincent said: "Sir, I regret to say that in spite of our utmost efforts it has been found impossible to arrive at any satisfactory solution of this difficult question. I wish also to make it plain that this is not due to any lack of endeavour on the part of Government or on the part of those non-official members with whom we have discussed to find a solution of it. It is due to circumstances really beyond our control that we have failed and I may say that members of Government and those non-official members with whom I have been in contact showed every desire to get out of the *impasse* in which we find ourselves, but it has been found impossible to find any satisfactory solution." It is understood that Sir William Vincent was referring to a long conference which took place at the Viceregal Lodge last night between the Viceroy and some Executive members and non-official leaders of the two parties of the House.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari who was one of those who took part in the deliberations of the conference also expressed his regret at the failure in finding a solution.

Dr. Sarbadhikari dissociated himself and his friends entirely from any suggestion that in doing what the Assembly did it was actuated by a desire to embarrass his Excellency with the Princes. The action which the Assembly took was based on the material placed before it. If with regard to what the Home Member said yesterday further materials were placed before them they would be quite perpared to re-examine the situation.

The House then proceeded to the business of the day which consisted of further voting on demands for supplementary grants.

INCHCAPE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ginwala raised the question of the Inchcape Committee by moving for a nominal reduction of Rs. 100 from the expenditure proposed to cover the expenses of the Retrenchment Committee. Mr. Ginwala complained that the Assembly was not represented on this Committee and objected to the procedure laid down for the Committee of admitting only written statements and not oral evidence.

Dr. Nandlal suggested that there should be a November session in Delhi so that the Inchcape Committee may have an opportunity of hearing the members of this House.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said there was no deliberate intention of Government to exclude any representative from the Assembly on the Committee. The facts about the constitution of the Inchcape Committee were that throughout their discussion on the subject of retrenchment, the one model that Government had kept before them was the Geddes Committee at Home. The British Government, feeling that neither by the help of departmental committees nor by the help of Parliament's suggestions could they reduce their expenditure to the extent demanded by public opinion, appointed the Geddes Committee consisting purely of businessmen outside the Parliament. The Government of India had also followed as far as possible the example of the Geddes Committee both in the selection of *personnel* and the terms of reference. He assured the House that the Committee would have very wide powers and that possible results of its deliberations may have great effect not only on Government's finances but on their administrative arrangements. "We wanted", continued the Finance Member, "a committee which would carry weight not only in India but also in England and for that purpose we have appointed a small committee consisting, as far as possible, of business men of reputation entirely dissociated from politics who may do their work as swiftly as possible if their conclusions were to have any result on our next year's finances." The Finance Member hoped the members of the Assembly would give all possible assistance to the Committee. He was sure that the reasons given by him regarding the *personnel* of the Inchcape Committee would have satisfied the House.

PROCEDURE.

As regards the procedure to be adopted by the Committee he informed the House that the Government had left an important influential body like the Committee to settle its own method of work and it was the Committee's own decision to have no oral evidence. He, however, promised to place before the Committee the view of the Assembly in favour of oral examination. He assured the House that Government would be glad if its ministerial establishment gave evidence suggesting any reductions but his experience was that registrars and the ministerial establishment opposed reduction. (Laughter.). Referring to the remarks of Dr. Nandlal that the Inchcape Committee and the Assembly should hold their sessions in November in Delhi, the Finance Member admitted that the feeling of the members on the subject of retrenchment and the atmosphere of the House would influence the Retrenchment Committee but he felt that the departments of Government would be so busy in getting their affairs examined by the Committee that it would be exceedingly difficult for them to carry on the work of the Assembly while they were under constant examination of the Committee.

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TABLET!

To—The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Courtiers and cooperators are vying with one another in eulogising the ability, the capacity and the profundity of Sir William Vincent, on the eve of his retirement and departure from Simla! Any moment, we may hear of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Mr. Shahbudin Chowdhury or Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy proposing a memorial to Sir William Vincent! Sir William was the Father, or the Author, or the Promulgator, or the Defender of some of the most stirring events of the last few years in India! And a suitable Tablet to a magnificent Memorial is essential! May I just state the form?

SIR WILLIAM VINCENT.

(1) Reactionary Despatch of Government of India, 1918.
(2) The Rowlatt Act, 1919.
(3) The Indemnity Act, 1919.
(4) The Hunter Committee Constitution, 1919.
(5) Whitewashing of the Punjab Tragedy, 1919-21.
(6) Justification of Turkish Treaty, 1920-21.
(7) Booming the Reforms, 1920-22.
(8) Denouncing that C. O.'s 1920-22.
(9) Reviling the Alli Brothers, 1921.
(10) Condemning the great Gandhiji, 1921-22.
(11) Consistent and capable Defender of the Reactionary Policy, 1919-22.
(12) Staunch Upholder of the Bureau cracy, 1902-22.
(13) And Treasurer of the traditions of Lords Curzon, Sydenham & Co. (In perpetuity.)—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.."

Sir,—The next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is to be held at Calcutta on the 10th November. Calcutta was a proper place when it was selected for the meeting; but the circumstances of the country have since, changed, and the brave Akalis have attracted the attention of the whole nation towards the Punjab. Under these circumstances I think it will be better if the venue of the next meeting of the A. I. C. C. is changed to Amritsar. I earnestly request those members who are in favour of this humble suggestion to request the President to give the necessary directions. If this is done, the members of the A. I. C. C. will be in a position to study the situation at Guru-ka-bagh. Besides, the representatives of various provinces will be able to pay a just tribute to the brave Akalis.—Yours, etc.

W. S. MUKADAM,
Member, All-India Congress Committee.
Godhra,

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from Page 6.)

dian Industrial Commission." (Para. 102). But against the general use of bounties, the caveat must be entered that they are a form of direct State expenditure, which, however useful the object for which they are granted may be, must necessarily be restricted by the available resources of the Government. The present financial position of the Indian Government affords no hope that, if depended upon, this form of Protection could really, effectively, extensively assist the rapid industrialisation of India. The epigrammatic terseness of Lala Harkishenlal's view that "We should nurse the baby, protect the child, and free the adult" has so fully fascinated the Commission, that they seem to have utterly ignored the case of the embryo. For all they could say to the contrary, there might be infinite possibilities resulting from a proper attention to the embryo. We cannot concur with the suicidal suggestion of stifling the embryo, or even inducing an abortion, merely because of the possible pangs of birth. The bounties, moreover, must necessarily be in driblets, always dependent upon the financial exigencies of the State. No sound financier of industry could consent to build upon such a precarious assistance. And even when otherwise unobjectionable, bounties would more suitably be afforded to specific individual establishments in a given industry, rather than to the entire industry by one uniform measure—without possibility of discrimination. If we would not occasion further complaints against the common practice of unfair discrimination by the Government of India as between the Indian and the extra-Indian claimants for its assistance, we should not exaggerate the importance of this form of protection which is productive of good results only under very considerable limitations.

Clause (3) in para 9j is the result of a misconception:—

"The industry must be one which would eventually be able to face world competition without protection."

Admitting it as an ideal, we must yet point out that the most practical demand for Protection in this country is the outcome of a legitimate desire to obtain command of our own vast local market for our own industries, if necessary, by means of Protection in tariff adjustments to the local industries, and also to be able to utilise our own raw material so as to avoid the tribute we now have to pay to the foreign manufacturer of our raw material, to his banker and broker and shipper and insurer and a host of other middle men, too many to be enumerated and identified. It is a most serious tax upon our people, which is none the less objectionable because it is so indirect and imperceptible. With such a view, it is not so important that the industry accorded a measure of protection should be able to withstand world competition in foreign markets unaided. Initially at least, we have no ambitions for conquering foreign markets, because we would guard against the possibility of retaliation. Our programme of protection may accordingly well be moderated in proportion. There can be no objection to the hope of our industries facing competition in our local market eventually unaided.

The additional conditions strengthening the case for protection as outlined in para 95 of the Report may pass muster, but not so para 99 relating to the treatment of conflicting interests in industries:—

"When the Tariff Board is in possession of all the facts, we can only suggest as a principle for its guidance that an industry should receive protection, even if it adversely affects the development of other industries, provided this results in a net economic advantage to the country."

The Tariff Board could not be expected to decide whether or not the course it suggests is likely to result in a net economic advantage to the country. That we think should be the function of the sovereign Legislature, which it should neither abdicate nor delegate. It may, for instance, be thought advisable, in the interests of providing additional employment in India, to treat differentially the spare parts of motor cars, and the cars imported ready for the market, in the schedule of Import Duties. Such objectives are justly regarded to be outside the competence of the Tariff Board, and we should not needlessly complicate procedure and obscure responsibilities, which might as well be simpler and clearer.

Para 102-108 may be accepted subject to the following reservations:—

(a) The belief that the existence of a few *ad hoc* revenue duties in the tariff schedule will give a new industry as much protection as it should need is indefensible (102). Revenue duties can have no possible connection with the nature, extent and duration of the protection an industry may need; and it is the negation of economic statesmanship to depend upon the haphazard protection that might be conceivably though not intentionally, afforded to a stray industry by the mere magnitude of a revenue duty.

(b) There must be no quibbling about the rate of the Protective duty. It must be at least equal to the full difference in the competitive cost of production to a representative establishment in the industry in question in this country and in its foreign competitors. This principle must be taken as an axiom by the Tariff Board, who should have no discrimination to meddle with it. (103 104). The fallacy of per centage in *ad valorem* duties should not be suffered to obscure this basic principle; but it may be camouflaged by combination with specific duties. The Tariff Board's task would be to investigate into and determine the relative difference in the cost of production at home and abroad.

(c) For the "Basic Industries" the system of bounties the Commission as recommended will not suffice. The principle:—

"The decision whether protection should be given to "Basic Industries" should rest rather on the consideration of national economics than on the economics of the particular industry." (108).

is perfectly sound. But the Commission have utterly disregarded their own principle in suggesting in the same paragraph:—

"From one point of view the protection of such (i.e. basic) industries may be regarded as undesirable, seeing that the effect of protection would be to raise the cost of the raw materials of a number of Indian industries. For this reason it may often be found that the best way of assisting a basic industry is by Bounty, rather than by a protective duty."

Basic industries must be developed at any cost, for the simple reason that in their absence the entire industry of the country may be stultified. Admitting that a protective duty would add to the cost of production in some other industries that increase in cost would be small in proportion to the total cost of production of the particular commodity the affected industry is producing. The increase may be covered by the protection afforded to the affected industry also. And, if not, the increase may well be borne in the general interests of the country's industries. We have shown elsewhere why bounties could not be depended upon for the proper, efficient development of any new industry. *A fortiori* they must be rejected as the sole means of developing industries of such transcendental importance.

(d) The best way to develop industries of military importance is to conduct them under direct Government agency. It will combine all the advantages of large scale production, with none of its defects arising out of combination and increase in price. The Government of India would in that case be called upon, not only to abandon their present industrial policy of *laissez faire* in toto by a very considerable extension of direct State enterprise, but would be compelled to afford the most unmistakable test of their confidence in the Indian people.

In regard to machinery the Commission lay down:—

"There are obvious advantages for the encouragement of the manufacture of machinery in India. But this encouragement should not as a rule be given by import duties. This must tend to injure the general industries of the country by raising the cost of one of the constituents of production." (109).

This reasoning has already been in part exposed above. The Commission seem to have misapprehended the elements of industrial economy and financing. They seem to have overlooked the fundamental difference between a tax on raw material, —like cotton, or wool, or pig iron,—and a tax on machinery. viz., that while the former would be a tax on an item of recurring expenses of production, the latter would be a tax on one of the capital items that need not be incurred except perhaps once in twenty years. A tax on imported machinery, imposed with a view to promote the production of such machinery in India after reasonable proof of its possibility has been afforded, would only operate so as to increase slightly the capital required for new industry. If twenty-five per cent. of the capital required for an industry is to be invested in the machinery for that industry, and if the duty on imported machinery competing with a like home product is twenty-five per cent. it would mean that the total proportion of the capital devoted to machinery would be 31¼ per cent. in stead of twenty-five per cent. This would mean no difference in practice to the success of the industry as measured by its dividends, because the promoters would quite easily be able to economise in capital in other directions, say in the building, or the stocks they hold on hand. The cost of production of the commodity need not at all be affected adversely. For the worst assumption would only mean that: if the return to capital in such an industry had originally been calculated at 10 per cent., the dividend of the share-holders would be a little smaller because they are supposed to be unable to economies in capital outlay, and have to pay a dividend out of the same profits on a capital larger by 6¼ per cent. i.e., ten units of profit will have to be divided between 106¼ in stead of between 100. This assumes that the capital element not only does not admit of any economy, but also that it does not succeed in its struggle against the consumer and cannot raise the price to make up the same dividend. To make up the same dividend,—ten per cent.—the increase in price of the commodity would be negligible, if we assume that the capital is turned over at least once in the course of the year. Hence there is no need to condemn protective duties on machinery, provided, of course the Tariff Board satisfies the Legislature that there is a reasonable possibility for such an industry in this country. This of course does not go against the objection rightly urged by the Commission against the present revenue duty on machinery, which must be unhesitatingly, unequivocally condemned.

The Commission have done well to point out that there must be a greater industrial bias in primary education, greater attention to the training of apprentices (paras 122-123). They might have added that the Government of this country have hitherto lamentably and culpably failed to utilise the influence of their large purchases of stores for the proper training of Indian apprentices in the foreign establishments they patronise. The recommendations in paras 126-130 touching the manipulation of Rail way rates as an aid to industrial development leaves very little to be desired. But the Commission has ignored the allied question of shipping freights, possibly because they sensed that the Government of India are at their old game of splitting up issues unnecessarily, and have referred this question to another Committee. The Commission, however, might quite pertinently have discussed the bearing of shipping of freight on foreign trade, and, therefore, on our local industries; but perhaps they could not fully appreciate the significance of recent economic history, as illustrated, for instance, by the latest Tariff Bill before the U. S. A. Legislature.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND'S CASE.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26.

The case of Swami Shradhanand came up for hearing to-day. After examining a few prosecution witnesses the case was adjourned to September 27th.

BI AMAN AT JULLUNDHUR

ADDRESS BY JULLUNDHUR MUNICIPALITY.

(From a Correspondent.)

JULLUNDHUR, Sept. 25.

Bi Aman was given an address by the Congress and the Khilafat Committees, Ludhiana, to which she replied in her usual homely language. Begam Mahomadali and Mr. Ashfaque Ali delivered fairly long speeches. The party left in the morning for Hoshiarpur where Bi Aman and Begam Sahiba were given a rousing reception. A ladies' meeting was addressed in the afternoon. Here also Bi Aman was given an address on behalf of the citizens of Hoshiarpur. Mataji being slighly indisposed Mr. Ashfaque Ali thanked the people in her behalf. Begam Mahomadali made a lucid but strong speech. Rana Firozuddin and Mr. Ashfaque Ali spoke on the eastern situation and Hindu-Muslim unity. The party left early in the morning and arrived at Jullundhur at eight a.m.

In the afternoon Bi Aman and Begam Mahomadali accompanied by Rana Firoz uddin were taken in procession. Bi aman was given an address by the local Municipal Committee. Mr. Mahomad Amin, Vice-President read the address. Bi Aman being unable to speak asked Mr. Ashfaque to speak on her behalf. In thanking the members of the committee and the citizens he said that Bi Aman and her sons whose services they had so gratefully acknowledged had only realised their duties towards their country and religion and she expected every Indian to do every service. In the end he thanked them for the very great honour they had done her in presenting the address. Begam Mahomadali and Ashfaque Ali also spoke at some length on the Indian and Turkish situation. In the morning Bi Aman and Begam Sahiba visited Kanya Maha Vidyala where after light refreshments they were given an address on behalf of girl students. Bi Aman replied in a few words and finished with prayers for the success of the institution and the bright career of its inmates. It is the best institution in the country being run on residential lines, having two hundred boarders. Srijut Devraj, the founder, who has devoted himself to this great and noble work, deserves congratulations from his countrymen. The party left for Gujranwala to-day in the morning.

KARACHI CITIZENS' PLAINSPEAKING

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Sept. 25.

The following resolutions were passed at a public meeting held on Sunday evening at the Idgah Maidan:—"This public meeting of the citizens of Karachi congratulates Gazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and the Mujahidin of Islam on the reoccupation of the Turkish homelands in Asia Minor, and prays to God for the speedy restoration to Turkey of Constantinople, the Capital of Islam and the Holy City of Adrianople.

This meeting further considers that the anti-Asiatic policy of the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet is fraught with the gravest peril to the peace of the East and that in the event of any unjustifiable war on Mustafa Kemal by the British Government or any of the European Powers, the people of India will render all possible support to the Turks, consistent with the Congress creed and the Muslims of India will, as in duty bound, act up to the dictates of the Shariat and the Fatwas of the Ulemas.

SENTENCE ON AKALIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 23.

Mr. Mohamed Sharif, Magistrate, yesterday sentenced 72 Akalis as follows:—Section 379 I.P.C. two batches of six and seventeen each to two years' rigorous imprisonment; Section 143 I.P.C. being members of an unlawful assembly—batches of twenty, ten, nine and ten respectively, six months' rigorous each.

Mr. Jenkins sentenced two batches as follows: Sections 147 and 447 I.P.C. eleven men and Section 447 ten men each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 55 or in default to three weeks' rigorous.

Mr. Amararnath, Magistrate, convicted 24 persons and sentenced them as follows:—One batch of 10 under Section 14 I.P.C. being members of an unlawful assembly—each to undergo six months' rigorous and Rs. 25 fine or in default six weeks' rigorous and under Section 447 I.P.C. criminal trespass: each three months' rigorous and Rs. 25 fine or in default three weeks' rigorous. A second batch of four men under Section 447 I.P.C. criminal trespass to three months' rigorous and Rs. 25 fine or in default to three weeks' rigorous.

A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle.."

Sir,—May I be allowed to draw the attention of the guardians of the safety of lives and properties of the people to a novel method of waylaying the public on public roads in the city in broad day light, resorted to by a gang of undesirables in Bombay?

It consist of chasing respectable gentlemen going alone on the road by a gang of such men and of throwing human excreta on his body from behind in the loneliest part of his road. After this another of the gang comes forward and draws the attention of their would be victim to the dirt on his back. He is asked to wash it and the gang man offers his help to him. He is taken to a water pipe close by and while he is busy in washing the dirt another of the gang runs away with his coat or waistcoat or sadri. Should he refuse to accept the above gratuitous help, he is then belaboured by the gang.

This gang is running over Parel Road, Lalbag, Parsi Statue and many other public roads and during the present tramway strike when many have to walk on the roads. This gang is having a rich harvest without molestation and many are the persons who have suffered at the hands of this gang.—Yours etc.,

A [illegible]

Bombay, Sept. [illegible]

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The depression in north-east India has again given very heavy rain locally in north Bengal and weakened farther. Rainfall has been nearly general in local Burma, Assam, Orissa and south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east United Provinces the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Lashio one and a half, Bhamo one, Dhubri four, Jessore one, Calcutta six, Bogra eleven, Dinapur nine, False Point two, Negapatam one and a half and Gopalpur one.

Forecast.—A decrease in Bengal and extension on the east Madras coast and in the Madras Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 26th Sept 1921	1920
Colaba (Observatory)	In. Cts	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In, Ct,
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.00	69.98	85 77	39.39
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.00	66.09	88.74	45.46
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.00	68.30	81.54	44.15
Camp & Co., Cumballa Hill	0.00	72.33	86.34	44.72
	—	—	—	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Sept. 26th

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches		29.883
Temperature of Air	Degrees	80 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	75 7
Dew Point	"	73 7
Relative humidity of Air		0 797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		8 8
Maximum temperature of Air	"	85 7
Minimum do do	"	75 4
General direction of Wind (from midnight to midnight)		WNW,SSE,WNW,NW.
Movement of Wind do	Miles	117
Fall of Rain	Inches	0.00
Total fall during month	"	7 20
Do. Do. Year	"	69 9
Maximum fall of ... to 12 a.m. of 26th	"	0 08

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	Sept		h. m.	ft. in.	Sept		h. m.	ft. in.
W.	27	m	3 41	27 3	27	m	9 50	19 6
			3 30a	25 5			9 5·a	17 7
Th.	28	m	4 47	26 2	28	m	11 19	20 2
			4 44a	24 4			11 4a	18 7
F.	29	m	6 7	25 6	29	m	—	—
			6 8a	23 9			0 47a	20 8
S.	30	m	7 27	25 4	30	m	0 58	[illegible] 1
	Oct.		7 34a	23 4	Oct		1 55a	19 10
S.	1	m	8 30	2[illegible] 7	1	m	1 47	19 2
			8 42a	24 6			2 40a	19 2
M.	2	m	9 18	26 0	2	m	2 41	19 0
			9 35a	25 3			3 31	18 2
Tu.	3	m	[illegible]	[illegible] 5	3	m	3 45	18 4
			[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]	16 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

		A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Sept.	27 (Wednesday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32m.
"	28 (Thursday)	6h. 28m.	6h. 31m
"	29 (Friday)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30m
	30 (Saturday)	6h. 2[illegible]	6h 2[illegible]m
Oct.	1 (Sunday)	6h. 29m.	6h 2[illegible]m
"	2 (Monday)	6h. 2[illegible]m.	6h. [illegible]m.
"	3 (Tuesday)	6h. 2[illegible]m.	6h. 28m.

Phases of the Moon.—First Quarter Sept. 28th 1h, 10-4m. a.m.; Full Moon Oct, 6th. 6h. 28-3m a.m.; Last Quarter 14th: 3h. 25-4m. a.m.; New Moon 20th: 7h. 10-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 26th September, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Multan day temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Mainpuri day temperature was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Mount Abu humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and in north Gujarat humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para and in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was below normal at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Ratnagiri humidity is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Bijapur reports 0.31" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ahmednager and in exces at Bijapur. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen only at a few stations in south-east Madras and the south Bombay Deccan. Negapatam reports 1.25". Skies are clear in the Punjab. They are heavily clouded at a few stations in the Deccan and Mysore but are lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the reporting area. Day temperature was below normal in west Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and Gujarat and was above it in Madras and the south Bombay Deccan.

Forecast.—Some extention of rain is likely in the Deccan and in Madras and Mysore. A few falls may occur on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the east of the Central Provinces and of the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 25th September, 1922.

The depression near Naya-Dumka yesterday has been almost stationary and is weakening. It has caused further heavy rain in north Bengal and the adjoining districts of Assam. There has been little rain outside north-east India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Chota-Nagpur and local in Lower Burma, the east United Provinces, Central India East, the east Central Provinces, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma and Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh one inch, Gauhati one and a half, Dubri five, Cherrapunji three, Calcutta, Mymensingh, and Bogra six, Malda seven, Dinajpur ten, Jalpaiguri two, Burdwan one, Berhampore, and Allahaad one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPT. 1922,

Stations.	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. 30th	87.8	75.0	59	—	0	—0 01
Jask	81.9	78.8	81	—	0	—3.08
Muskat	..	..	—	—	..	..
Do. 30th	87.1	85.0	59	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95 5	72.7	72	—	2.86	—2 46
Rawalpindi	91.7	[illegible].1	69	..	24 06	+2.43
Lahore	94.8	[illegible].4	64	—	5 69	+1 [illegible]
Hissar	95.5	[illegible].5	68	..	15 41	+4.87
Ambala	92 0	70.8	65	..	29 36	+5.95
Delhi.	9[illegible].2	70.0	63	—	21 76	0.93
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	93.8	72.0	[illegible]6	—	27.18	+4.30
Mainpuri	89.3	[illegible]1.5	74	..	8.20	+10.87
Jhansi	93 0	[illegible]	67	—	35.83	+3.74
Cawnpore	89.3	[illegible]2.8	84	..	46 05	-14.92
Allahabad	85.6	[illegible]	89	..	42.84	+9.83
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	—	—	..	..	—	—
Karachi	85 2	76.7	86	..	1.76	—4.17
Ajmer	87.4	74.4	70	—	12.70	—5.10
Jaipur	92 7	70.7	[illegible]	—	16.09	—4.94
Kotah	91.9	73 5	67	—	26.89	+2 28
Mount Abu	72 0	60 9	81	..	50.20	—5.29
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.4	71 6	67	—	10.21	—3.18
Dwarka	86.8	77.7	[illegible]3	—	6.18	—5.87
Veraval	83.8	74.8	82	—	10.89	—6.95
Rajkot	90.8	66 2	79	..	14 06	—10.88
Bhavnagar Para	87 2	74.4	79	—	17.82	—3.58
Surat	87.2	76 5	82	—	10 30	+1 78
Ahmedabad	90.4	73.7	83	..	31.69	+9.54
Deesa	[illegible]0	70 7	81	—	27 23	4 76
Neemuch	8[illegible].1	74.5	70	—	37 10	11 01
Indore	85.8	69 1	85	—	32 22	+3.0[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87 3	69 9	75	..	58.93	+9.91
Saugor	89.3	68 6	74	—	45.29	+5.1[illegible]
Hoshangabad	85 1	70 4	89	—	39.24	—4.28
Khandwa	89 6	69.3	[illegible]7	—	30.64	—5.49
Akola	91.5	71 5	78	..	29.66	+2.98
Amraoti	89 0	71 2	70	..	26.66	—1.34
Nagpur	92.2	71 6	60	—	39.[illegible]	—2.08
Chanda	93 1	71 0	74	..	18.98	+3 16
Raipur	88 8	70 9	77	0.05	18.48	+4 49
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.7	76 9	86	—	69.9[illegible]	+2.61
Ratnagiri	84 3	74.2	77	..	6.93	+2 56
Marmagao	81 1	74.5	95	..	7.13	+1.55
Karwar	84 1	75.6	93	..	10.89	—5.68
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	72 5	68	..	9.97	—8.2[illegible]
Ahmednagar	90 3	[illegible]	84	..	9.57	—7.67
Poona	87 6	70 5	78	—	13.70	—6 14
Sholapur	91.4	75 5	64	—	14.07	—9 11
Bijapur	91	[illegible].8	94	0.31	50.6	—8.06
Belgaum	81.5	63.8	[illegible]4	—	36.18	—3 69
Aurangabad	86.0	[illegible]1 0	[illegible]8	—	22.90	—0.2[illegible]
Nizamabad (Indur)	89 9	68 0	73	—	37.65	—7.92
Hyderabad	87 4	71.2	77	..	6.86	—7.15
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86 7	74.0	[illegible]2	..	1967	+12 46
Calicut	84.2	76.8	[illegible]6	..	100.01	12.60
Cochin	86.0	76 6	76	..	[illegible].77	+7.52
Colombo	86.5	78.1	84	—	5 16	—5.28
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE OF MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.6	78 6	67	..	5 85	—6.96
Bellary	87.4	71 9	73	0.06	[illegible]	—6 55
Cuddapah	101.2	77.1	65	—	10.12	—7.90
Madras	96.4	77.7	83	0.06	10.74	—6.22
Bangalore	87.1	63 6	79	—	1.09	—7.04
Coimbatore	92.8	71 [illegible]	69	—	[illegible].91	—1.59
Trichinopoly	101 4	[illegible]6 4	57	0 08	6.12	—4.18
Negapatam	95 2	78 [illegible]	78	1.25	10.67	+0 69

LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

Saturday 23rd September being the third of the bright half of Aswin, the Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Mandali observed the first Anniversary of the death of the late Proprietor and Founder. In the morning at 8 o'clock a meeting was held and suitable speeches were delivered by more than half a dozen speakrs, notable of whom were Mr. Yande, Mr. S. K. Naik of The Aryan Excelsior League, Mr. Seeghrakavi and Mr. B. V. Varekar. Mr. Yande and Mr. Varerkar made the most notable contributions, having been personally and intimately related and connected with the deceased. Mr. Varerkar explained, how Mr. Keshavrao attendance. The notable among the pre- was impelled by legistimate aspiration instinctively ever since he was four and consciously after he attained the age of discretion, and how by sheer dint of labour he surmounted all difficulties, overcame all opponents and rose from an urchin singing one song in the whole play to the Proprietors of a leading Marathi Operatic Company. Mr. Yande laid stress on his business astuteness and tenacity. The Seeghrakavi turned out ready and felicitous verses in which he described not only the greatness of the deceased but even the merits of the present youthful proprietors. Mr. Chapekar, one of the proprietors concluded with a happy speech thanking those who made it possible for them to run the company for eleven months and those who made the observance successful by their attendance. The most notable among the present were Balgandharva and the three proprietors of the Balvant Sangit Mandali, Messrs. Mangeshkar, Kolhapure, and Kolhatkar. The meeting lasted an hour and a half.

THE ASSEMBLY ON ITS HONOUR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the publication of the statement signed by three members of the Punjab Legislative Council and of the statement of Mr. Andrews both of which emphasise the brutality and the excessive character of the force used by the guardians of "Law and Order "on the thoroughly non-violent Akalis the statement made by Sir William Vincent in the Legislative Assembly is a grave insult to the intelligence of the Assembly and a serious reflection on its honour. Now it remains to be seen whether the members of the Assembly, who have demanded from Mr. Lloyd George a recantation of his notorious words will insist on an *amende honorable* being made by Sir William Vincent. The Legislative Assembly is now put on its honour and the members owe it to themselves and to the Assembly to uphold its honour. Will they do it?—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, Sept. 18.

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INDIAN MUSIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to two letters on the subject of Indian Music. One writer suggests the acceptance of the Western staff notation, as the only "perfect" system; and the other writer deals with the defects or limitations of such a system. The fact is, that (for Eastern sounds) the staff notation is merely a ready made makeshift. As a temporary substitute, for a better notation, it has played its part; but, like the harmonium, it is an abomination in connection with purely Eastern music. Of course, it is easy to write down something which may satisfy, even gratify, those who do not know the exact difference between, say, a sound of 426 vibrations compared with one of 450 vibrations per second; which distinct sounds are often confused with other smaller and greater intervals in the modern creation of equal temperament in the West and the imitation systems of approximate notation in the East. It is not merely a matter of East or West, but of true Science and pure Art.—Yours etc.

J. ARTHUR LAWRENCE.

45 Sassoon Road,
Poona, Sept. 19.

THE POWER OF COUNCILS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In all the discussion over the deliberate omission of the Government to appoint the Municipal Commissioner on the Board of Port Trustees, there was not a word uttered which could be compared in its sanity and appropriateness to what Chabukwala said on Sunday last. "His presence on the Board" says Chabukwala "has been deemed so essential that the Municipal Act has actually exempted the holding of the office of a trustee of the Port of Bombay from the operation of the general obligation that the Commissioner shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office as Commissioner." The first constitutional question, therefore, is what right has the executive to depart from an uninterrupted practice of half a century when the legislature has provided the exemption after full consideration?"

The answer to this question is that the Executive has might which is their right. This question and the correct answer thereto are very pertinent to the current controversy about entry into the Councils. Apart from the absolute merits of the entry into the Legislative Councils, this particular overriding by the Executive of a deliberate decision of the legislature has particular force in respect of the treatment proposed by certain gentlemen to be given to Mr. Lloyd George's speech. One of the speakers in the meeting in Marwari Vidyalaya *re* Premier's speech told his audience that he and the pro-Council party wanted to enter the Councils merely to see that the toy reforms were taken back. He further said that the sooner the toy reforms were taken back the better, they would then have no controversy about entering Councils and would work in unison and harmony. There is a very distinguished gentleman who said Mr. Lloyd George's challenge must be taken up and it could be taken up only by entering the councils. In implication this is the same as the statement of the speaker in Marwari Vidyalaya. It appears these gentlemen will not see the powers vested in the Executive by the Government of India Act 1919. It will only be a great success of Mr. Lloyd George—greater than Mr. Montagu's—if any Congressmen, who abstained from going into the Councils, would be induced by his speech to go into the Councils. The Montford report precisely rejected the Congress League Scheme for making deadlocks impossible. The Act of 1919 placed on the statutory basis what was put in the Montford report. The powers of the Governors and the Governor General in respect of administration and exchequer are so ample that the Councils can never create deadlocks. Howsoever often the Councils defeat measures introduced by the Executive, there will be absolutely no need to take away the toy-reforms. No wrecking, no recalling. Nationalists need be under no delusion on this head. If the Governors have not often used their powers hitherto, it was because they had to keep the moderates pleased owing to the majority in the country taking to the Non cooperation movement. If the Nationalists—the avowed wreckers of Reforms—are in the councils and intransigent, Government will—with moral justification—use their powers. The deliberate flouting of the legislatures exposed by Chabukwala is a case in point.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Mr. Gopaldas Desai, late Talukdar of Dhasa, was at Surat on Friday and Saturday. The local national high schools prize distribution was held under his presidentship and various bodies gave him congratulatory addresses for the sacrifice of his jagirs. His appeal for Vidya Pith funds resulted in the collection of Rs. 5,000 on the spot. (A. P.).

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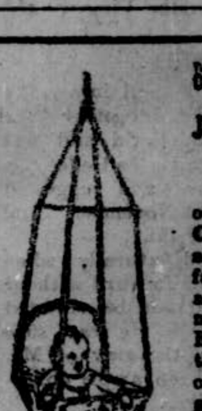

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KEY TO INDIAN PROBLEM.

"TREAT INDIA AS A PARTNER."

The "Manchester Guardian's" special correspondent in India writes as follows to that journal from Delhi. :—

Mr. Gandhi's personality had a devastating effect in Indian political quarters. It extinguished all originality in the minor stars. Whoever wanted to shine must shine with reflected light. But outside politics his influence has been stimulating. In Gujarat one often came across traces of it in unexpected quarters, notably among the Christian missionaries. I came into contact with many of these missionaries, and I don't think that they would deny that Mr. Gandhi has read the Sermon on the Mount to some purpose or that his attempt to put its teaching into practice has stimulated them to try and get a little closer to the spirit of that document. If I am wrong in this I can't explain why the missionaries in Gujerat seemed to me so much better Christians than the average missionary I used to know ten years back.

Another example of Mr. Gandhi's influence in a different field is Miss Anusuyabai, the sister of a rich millowner in Ahemedabad. She is among the most devoted of Mr. Gandhi's diciples. Acting under Mr. Gandhi's inspiration, she has made herself the leader of Ahmedabad labour. She has succeeded in extorting from the millowners wages which are probably quite as high as is good for the present generation of mill hands. In one thing only she has failed. She has not been able to teach the art of self-government to the labour unions. The success of these unions appears to depend entirely on her presece.

There is another remakable personality in Ahmedabad whose growth was, I think, stimulated, though not directed, by Mr. Gandhi's influence. This man stands in a class by himself among the Ahmedamad millowners. His parents gave him a fair property and the ordinary rather narrow education which can be had in an Indian mofussil town. But they gave him also brains and courage. With their help he has got riches, and, what is more remarkable, he has cultivated his mind. He is now one of the largest employers of labour, in Ahmedabad. He admires Miss Anusuyabai's devotion to the cause o labour, and he is one of Mr. Gandhi's best friends. But he does not allow either Mr Gandhi or the lady to dictate the policy he follows in dealing with his employees. On the other hand, he is not content with the short views taken by the local association of millowners, and he holds himself free to act independently. He has put much money into welfare work—efficiency work as he prefers to call it. Housing, schools, and hospitals have been provided for his mill hands. I saw some of the work. It was far ahead of any efforts in the same line that were shown to me in Bombay. An Indian doctor was in charge, and India deserves credit [illegible] work done. But trained Indian nurses are scarce, and I was not surprised to hear the Indian doctor asking for an English nurse. Left to himself, the Indian is ready enough to seek European assistance when it is really needed.

I went one morning to find out what this millowner thinks of things, and he was good enough to let me keep him very late for breakfast. He does not count himself a politician. He wants to attend to his own business. But he has thought for himself on politics, and once or twice he has felt it to be his duty to step out and play his part in the hope of averting evils that were threatening his country.

He knows Mr. Gandhi intimately. He speaks frankly of him, and to him too, I believe. I was glad to get from him confirmation of my own view that Mr. Gandhi is not clever tactician. In his view Mr. Gandhi is a great many other things which it is much better to be.

I do not think that this gentleman has ever thought out for himself an answer to the question "Is India ripe for complete and immediate Swaraj?" He might be inclined to take the risk in certain circumstances, but he would, I fancy, much prefer to make use any assistance that Great Britain may be willing to give on terms consistent with India's self-respect. He is not a Non-Co-operator, and he did not approve of Mr. Gandhi's tactics. But he approved far less of the policy of the British Government. He would not allow you to call him a Moderate, hardly even a Co-operator. Yet he is one of the very few Indians who see that there is no sense in complaining of the repressive policy, of the Indian Governments. He sees that Governments must govern. But he sees, too, the true objective, the enemy at which India must strike. That is the policy, or rather the spirit, that has produced the upheavals which have made repression necessary.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT WANTING.

What is that spirit? His answer is definite enough. "It is the spirit that makes the British Parliament raise a hue and cry when it is rumoured that a concession has been granted in Palestine to someone who is not a pure-bred Britisher. It is the spirit that makes members of the British Parliament not ashamed to demand that India should be compelled to spend in England the loans she raises in the open market. It is the spirit that makes Lancashire claim that Indian Customs duties should be regulated in her interest."

This man is no sentimentalist. He sees that England is in India for trade. He does not expect England to serve India for nothing. But he does not expect England to take a long view and to see that she stands to gain more by trading with a free prosperous, and friendly India than by endeavouring to retain her grip on a reluctant country which happens to have over three hundred millions inhabitants.

I asked what action could England take to convince India that the spirit he hated was not, after all, the true spirit of the British people. Was he a believer in the round-table conference method? He said that after much consideration he had come to see the danger of this method. The decision arrived at by a round-table conference would not be likely to reflect the best thought in India. Informal private concultations would be likely to give better results.

"What would you suggest yourself?" I asked.

He put forward one or two ideas tentatively, and then suddenly he got, as it seemed to me, to the very root of the matter. "It is not what you give that counts. It is the spirit in which it is given. When the right spirit is there we shall know it, and that of itself will accomplish what could never be effected by any concession dishonestly or grudgingly made."

I think this Indian millowner is right. The key to the Indian problem is not in India at all, but in England. The problem will be solved when the British people learn to regard India, not as a rich cow, nor even as an employee, but as a partner. India is not yet a strong partner. She is an invalid or, at best, a convalescent. She is poor and inexperienced. She still needs help. But common sense and common decency alike teach us that she cannot be expected to acquiesce any longer in the status of an inferior. With that lesson comes the other lesson that the individual Indian is not an inferior but an equal, stronger than us in some points and weaker than us in others, but, when all is said and done, a human being equal in status to ourselves. Till we learn these lessons the position in India is not going to improve. That is not sentiment. That is the hardest of hard facts.

MISQUOTING SCRIPTURAL TEXTS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I did not wish to write again; it seems necessary I should do so. I make an appeal that texts of Scripture should not be misapplied. Words must not be taken from their context. The verse Matt. 10: 34, "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth. I came not to send peace but a sword," must be read with the context to be understood. At the birth of Jesus the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." Luke [illegible] What may appear to some a contradiction is easily explained if the passage in connection with the first verse is read. What Christ meant was that those of a household who did not accept the gospel would be at variance with those members who did accept Him. Jesus' words to His disciples were,—"Peace I leave with with you, my peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you,"—and Paul, a lover of Jesus, wrotes,—"And be at peace among yourselves,"—1. Thess. 5: 13. It would be well not to take a passage out of its connection.

One correspondent took exception to another using the word "internationalist" in connection with Christ and referred to Matt. 15: 24;—"I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel." These words were said in connection with "a woman of Canaan." (v. 22) and from the passage in Mark 7: 26 it appears that she was "a Greek" (margin, "Gentile"), "a Syrophenician by nation." Jesus evidently considered that she was of "the lost sheep of the House of the Israel." When Jesus sent forth His disciples *first* to work (Matt. 10: 5) and said, "But go rather to the lost sheep of the house of Israel. He used the term on that occasion to refer to the Jewish nation. "Israel" really means an overcomer and all of every nation who will be saved will belong to the "Israel" of God.

When Jesus was referred to as an "Internationalist" I presume the writer meant that His mission concerned every nation. This is true. We have in Haggai 2: 7 these words,—"And the Desire of all nations shall come;" and Jesus Himself said, "I am the Light of the world." He also said, "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved."—John 3: 16, 1 . Notice the words "whosoever" and "word". Read also John 12: 32;—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto Me" Christ's commission to His disciples as recorded in the authorised version is;—"Go ye therefore and teach all nations." (The revised version has "make disciples of all the nations.") We read in Mark 16: 15;—"Go ye into all the world," and in Luke 24: 47;—"And that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in his name among all nations, beginning at Jerusalem." Notice it says,—"All nations." Jesus also said to His disciples;—"And ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judoea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth."—Acts 1: 8; and Christ is with His disciples "alway, even unto the end of the world." Matt. 18: 20.I give a quotation from a writer;—"Before ascending to Heaven, Christ gave His disciples their commission. He told them that they were to be the executors of His will in which He bequeathed to the world the treasures of eternal life." In Revelation 5: 9 C Revised version) we read that those who have been purchased with the blood of Christ are of "every tribe, and tongue, and people, and nation."—Yours, etc.

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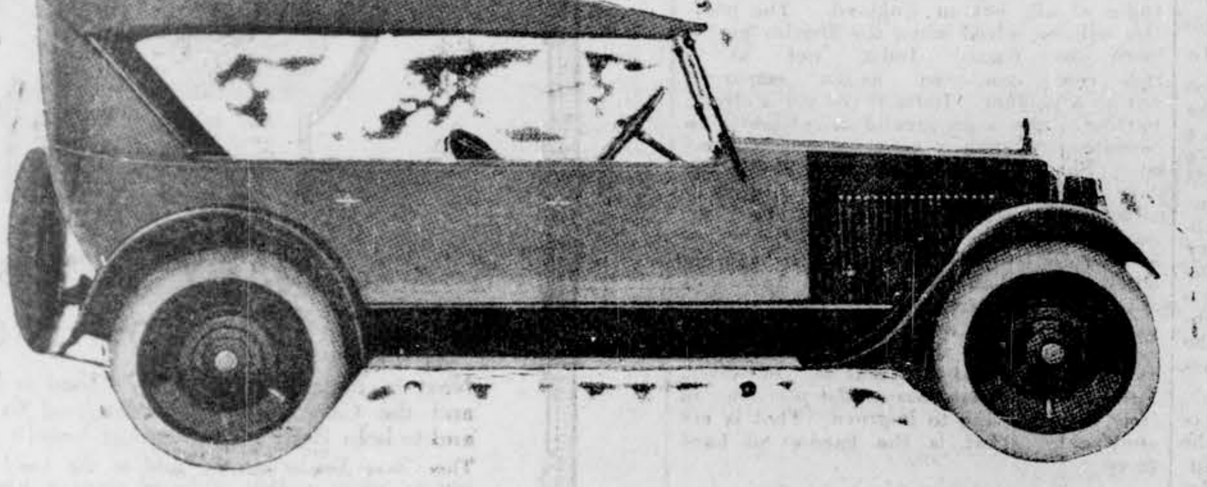

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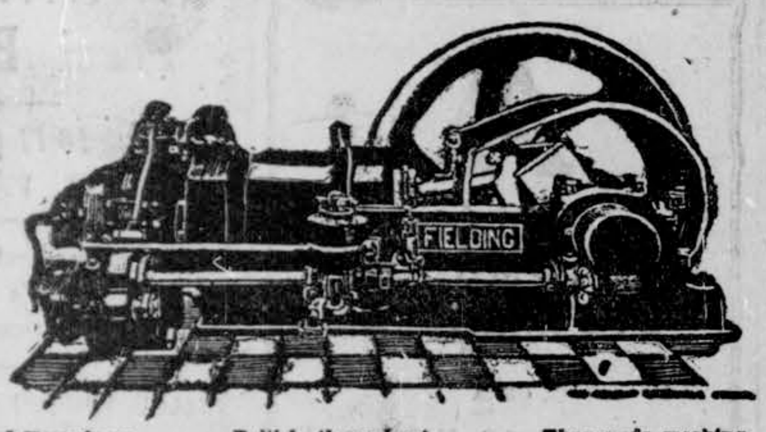

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